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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910

One Dollar a year.

No. 10

IF YOU HAVE NEVER

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R. R. COYLE

Berea, - - - Kentucky.

Promising Outlook for Coming Year in Berea College

President Frost Will be at His Post Again—Few Faculty Changes—Improvement in Courses, and Many Material Improvements.

The outlook for the coming college year is most promising in all departments.

In the first place, President Frost after a year's absence for rest will be again in command, and all know what a splendid commander-in-chief he is.

In the second place there will be very few changes in the teaching force. The student body, both old and new, are to be congratulated on this, for a somewhat permanent faculty is the best asset of a college. But, in a faculty of seventy or more, some retirements must be expected, and great care has been taken to get experienced teachers in the place of those who have resigned.

In the third place, the various courses in almost every department have been strengthened, and several new courses will be offered. During the summer vacation the professors have been busy making preparation for their work and will greet their classes with new material, and sub-

stern and electricity have been installed in part of Ladies Hall, and will be in the remainder so soon as necessary funds can be secured. Boone Tavern has up-lifted its head another story, and gives to the corner block a much more imposing appearance. "Mine Host" Taylor now expects to be able to care for all his rapidly increasing patronage.

The library is to be enriched by furnished with chairs, tables, bookshelves, clothes-closet, bed and bedding, steam and electricity, and all at a cost to the student so low as to seem almost absurd in a northern institution.

Former students will hardly recognize Howard Hall. This building, which bears the name of a great general of the Civil War and a great Christian leader, has been thoroughly modernized and will prove one of the most inviting dormitories. It is set aside specially for students of the academy, and we predict it will be filled.

The library is to be enriched by



PRESIDENT FROST

jects presented from a new viewpoint.

In the fourth place, not a few material betterments have been made on campus and in buildings. The grounds never were better kept or looked more inviting. The new lawn in front of the library is a fine model of landscape gardening. Some improvements have been made in the majority of public buildings—the repairer, the painter, the paper-hanger have been busy.

Pearsons Hall, the best dormitory in the state, will be the home first, of the young men in the college department, and, second, for advanced students in other departments. Every thing in connection with this beautiful building is new and modern,—steam heat, electric lights, lavatories, shower baths, etc. Each room is

the addition of a thousand dollars worth of new books. Besides these Pres. Frost during his foreign travels has picked up some rare volumes not to be found in many American libraries.

Under the personal supervision of Mr. Faulkner, superintendent of the extension work, this department has been carried on with vigor. Special efforts have been made to secure students sufficiently advanced for academy or college work. The outlook for increase in attendance in these departments is especially encouraging; and the other departments have by no means been neglected. Taken all in all, we expect the coming year to be a "record breaker" in point of attendance.

All students should remember that class-room work begins at 7:40, Wednesday morning, September 14, and

15 MINUTES OF FRIENDSHIP AND THE RESULT

A boy was sitting between two corn rows holding his knees in his clasped hands. He was very tired, for the field where he was working was a "new ground," a hill side, and rough. A few rows above the boy sat a man on the beam of his bull-tongue plow. They were the only persons to be seen in the field or any where in the mountain hollow.

It was nearly noon but they had not seen much of each other since early morning, for the rows turned round the hill, and the boy hoeing and the man plowing, most of the time they were out of sight and out of hearing of each other.

Each had been busy with his work and his thoughts. The boy's thoughts took the form of dreams—day dreams; but his dreams never got beyond a mountain cabin, a crop of corn, a horse and a sled. To become a man and be the possessor of these was the end of his ambition.

The man had been thinking about the boy. He was neither his father nor his brother, but his interest in him was no less than if he had been either the one or the other. And it was this interest that led him to stop plowing and take his seat upon the plow beam.

"What do you expect to make of yourself?" asked the man.

"Hain't thought much about it," said the boy.

There was silence for a few moments, and it seemed hard to go on, but it was the man's turn, and finally he continued:

"Thinking anything about school?"

"Not much," was the answer.

"School will soon begin, and the corn will be laid by and there won't be much to do about the place, so I think you ought to go to school," the farmer suggested. And after a moment's pause he continued:

"You can spell and read now pretty well, but you ought to have Geography and History this Fall, and you might begin Arithmetic. I think, if you would study hard,—do as well at that as you do at hoeing corn—you might get a certificate in two or three years, and teach a little school. This would help you to go away to a good school, and you might become a scholar. What do you think of that?"

"I guess I'd like it," was all the boy had to say, for it all seemed too big for him.

They went to work, and soon the boy heard the "gee" and the "haw" of the farmer around the hill, but it was a different boy that wielded the hoe. He was dreaming, it is true, but the cabin and the sled were no longer in his thought. His dreams were of the school house and the certificate. Faster and faster ran his thoughts, and faster and faster went the hoe. He was traveling a new and delightful road. It was the road to the school house, and —to college.

TEN MINUTES MORE, AND ITS RESULT

Six years have passed, and the boy stands behind the counter in a village drug store. He has taught his "little school"—a few months' school; but his money—\$31.50—is gone, for board and for clothes, before he received it, and his health is poor. No more schooling for him. Not that he is satisfied, but the road is too hard and too long. He is going to make a druggist. He will stop there. That is better than the cabin and the sled. But what about his dreams? They haunt him still.

A customer comes in and makes a purchase. He is in no hurry, takes a seat about midway between the counters, and engages the clerk in conversation:

"Going to make a druggist?"

"That is my intention."

"How old are you?"

"Seventeen."

"Don't you think it would pay you to go to school some more before settling upon your life work?"

"Yes. But I can't go to school. I have no money and no one to help me, and my health is poor. I have had to give up all thought of further schooling."

"Oh no! Don't say that! I am sure you can have as good health in school as in a drug store. And as for the money, if you will make up your mind to go to school, I believe we can find the way. Would you be willing to work out of school hours to pay your way?"

"Certainly. That is the only way I could go at all; for I haven't the money, and I couldn't take a gift."

"Good! Make your arrangements to get out of the store as soon as possible, for I know where there is a place for you."

And he did, and in a few years he had won a degree in College—the A. B. degree.

should plan accordingly. They should plan to reach town Monday or Tuesday noon, in order to get settled, have schedule of studies made out, and work assigned so far as possible.

The college and its officials will extend a most cordial welcome to all students upon arrival, and will be glad to do all they can to make their stay both pleasant and profitable.

Young people of the present day cannot afford not to go to college. It is the best possible investment of both time and money, and, for very little money, Berea College offers superior advantages in training the hand, the head, the heart.

College Department.

Class work to begin September 14—The Profitable Vacation Spent by Professors—Each will bring new Ideas and Methods into class rooms—Increased Attendance for the Department.

We are pleased to announce that there will be no changes in the faculty of this department. Each teacher will be found in his recitation room and ready for class Wednesday morning, September 14. They will also be on the ground for consultation Monday and Tuesday and may be found at their recitation rooms at certain hours which will be posted on the bulletin board.

Miss Welch returns from a summer abroad spent mostly in Germany in the study of German literature, and in touch with the every-day life of this great people. Her subjects will be college Greek and German. Prof. Raine has spent the summer in study and original investigation at Harvard

University. He will again teach Psychology and will offer new courses in English literature. Prof. Rumold has spent his vacation in the West, and will be found in his laboratory and class-room in Science Hall. Prof. Robertson has spent some time in travel along the Wilderness road and in making historical investigations in Kentucky, Virginia, and Washington, a rich fountain source of much of our American history. He has already prepared some articles and gathered much valuable material for use in his class-room.



PROF. ELLIS, Assigning Officer, Collegiate Department.

Prof. Robinson spent a few weeks in visiting friends in the South-land, and then went to Dartmouth for further study in her specialty. She has completed the necessary work for the Ph. D. degree in Mathematics. Prof. Ellis was re-elected assigning officer for the coming year, and will be glad to advise as to courses of study, etc. With President Frost's return he gladly relinquishes the honor of the regency, and will again resume the teaching of his specialty. (Continued on fifth page.)

We Acknowledge It

WE admit it frankly, the Berea Bank & Trust Company wants your business. We can assure you

also that in return for your business this bank offers courteous and efficient service, such accommodations as are consistent with good banking, and unquestioned security for every dollar entrusted to our care. We would like to number you among our depositors.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Corea, no More—The Kaiser Hits a Snag—Gaynor Nearly Well—The Vice-President's Scheming—Roosevelt's Western Trip—Taft and the Tariff.

END OF ANCIENT KINGDOM:—Monday, the 29th, witnessed the end of the Kingdom of Corea. As the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War and by treaty agreement the Emperor of Corea issued a farewell statement to his people and resigned the government entirely to the Japanese. Japan has made an announcement of her policies and seems to be acting in good faith toward all concerned. It is not now thought that there will be any international complications.

BY DIVINE RIGHT:—The Emperor of Germany has stirred up a hornet's nest by a recent speech in which he asserts his right to rule the German people is by Divine Commission. The Germans have been for some years rather proud of the fact that they are a constitutional monarchy, and they assert that the Kaiser holds his crown by act of Parliament. The speech is considered another of the Emperor's impolitic utterances that may bear much mischievous fruit in the near future.

THE WORST EVER:—The forest fires in the west are now practically under control but the death losses are not yet fully known, and probably never will be. The number of known dead is now a little above 200. The monetary loss is practically incalculable. The States enduring the greatest loss are Washington, Idaho and Montana.

GAYNOR LEAVES HOSPITAL:—Mayor Gaynor's physicians have allowed him to be taken to his home. He is sufficiently recovered to walk, but the exertion was too much for him and he finally fell from weakness. He is thought now to be entirely out of danger.

TAFT FIXES BLAME:—President Taft has issued a ringing statement in which he completely clears himself of any connection with the snubbing of Col. Roosevelt. In his statement he publishes a telegram which shows that he was in no way connected with the move to shelve the Ex-President, but on the contrary advised the Vice-President to consult with him freely. The entire blame for the unfortunate affair now seems to be laid on the door of the Vice-President who is keeping silent. It was a purely selfish move on his part and underhanded, which has resulted, as it should have, in increasing his popularity of both the President, of whom he sought to make a fool, and Mr. Roosevelt, whom he sought to shelve.

ROOSEVELT THE SAME:—Mr. Roosevelt is now on his western trip, which is one continual ovation. He is the same earnest advocate of public righteousness, and opponent of political and business thievery, and is finding the same enthusiastic audiences every where. He is a "hale fellow, well met" with the farmers, with the bronco buster, with women and children, with the labor unions, and even with the politicians, especially if they are of the Cummins-Dolliver-Bristow type, — with every body but the mayor of Milwaukee. (Continued on last page.)

Rankin for Congress—Roberts Retires in Good Humor—New Judge in Thirteenth District—Extension of L. & E.—Charge Bomb to Saloon.

RANKIN FOR CONGRESS:—The Republican Committee of the Seventh Congressional District has nominated Secretary of Agriculture Rankin for Congress in that District. A few weeks ago there was much excitement in the District over the Democratic nomination, Campbell Cantrill, the present incumbent, winning out over State Senator Thomas of Paris. There seems to be much dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Democrats with Mr. Cantrill and it is believed that Mr. Rankin will give him a hard race.

"NO," SAYS ATTORNEY GENERAL:—In an opinion handed to Supt. Regenstein by Attorney General Brethitt it is said that the office of Supt. of Public Instruction is a State office and that an election cannot be held to fill it this Fall, as there is no election for State officers this Fall. It would seem from this that the Attorney General would hold that the members of the Court of Appeals are not State officers in the Constitutional sense.

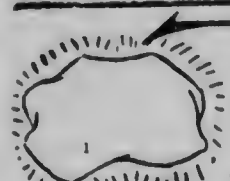
EXCITEMENT IN JACKSON:—The Coroner's jury which inquired into the murder of John Abner in Jackson last week has rendered its verdict and charges Jason Deaton, John Davidson and Hecker Combs as principals and Tom Davidson as an accessory. All the accused have been arrested with the exception of Deaton. There is great excitement in the town, the factions being lined up for trouble, and the militia company is being held in readiness to be called out if there should be need.

ROBERTS SETS GOOD EXAMPLE:—Mr. S. J. Roberts who has been Internal Revenue Collector of the Seventh District for more than 12 years has been succeeded by Col. Field. Contrary to the usual custom, Mr. Roberts retires ungrudgingly, and not only so, but he is to give a fine banquet in honor of his successor at the Lexington Country Club.

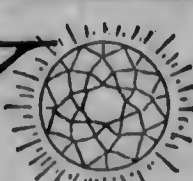
JUDGE SAUFLEY'S SUCCESSOR:—Acting Governor Cox has appointed Lewis L. Walker, of Garrard Co. to succeed Judge Snuffy who died recently. The appointment has been severely criticized by State Auditor James on the ground that the acting Governor was playing politics, it being charged that the only qualification considered in the selection of Mr. Walker was the fact that he is a Bradley adherent. Governor Cox replies that he appointed Judge Walker because he was the best man for the place.

L. & E. TO EXTEND:—The L. & E. Railroad has amended its articles of incorporation so as to permit an increase of indebtedness from four to ten million dollars. It is the expressed purpose of the company to extend its line from Jackson on thru the mountains to the Virginia line and there make some eastern connection.

WHAT THE SALOON STANDS FOR:—An attempt was made last week to blow up the home of Judge Plummer of Carlisle who has been very active in his efforts to secure the enforcement of the local option laws. The culprits have not been found but the deed is freely attributed to the whiskey element.



THE DIVA'S RUBY



By F. MARION CRAWFORD
AUTHOR OF "SARACINESCA," "ARETHUSA," ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would lead her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die. Baraka's cousin Saad, her betrothed, attempted to climb down a cliff overlooking the mine; but the traveler shot him. The stranger was revived from a water gourd Saad carried, dug his way out of the tunnel, and departed, deserting the girl and carrying a bag of rubies. Baraka gathered all the gems she could carry, and started in pursuit. Margaret Donne (Margaret da Cordova), a famous prima donna, became engaged in London to Konstantin Logotheti, a wealthy Greek financier. Her intimate friend was Countess Leven, known as Lady Maud, whose husband had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg; and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London as soon as he heard of her betrothal. He offered Lady Maud \$500,000 for her pet charity if she would aid him in winning the singer from Logotheti. Baraka approached Logotheti at Versailles with rubies to sell. He presented a ruby to Margaret. Van Torp bought a yacht and sent it to Venice. He was visited by Baraka in male attire. She gave him a ruby after the American had told her of having seen in the United States a man answering the description of the one she loved. The American followed Margaret to the Bayreuth "Festspiel" festival. Margaret took a liking to Van Torp, who presented her with the ruby Baraka had given him. Count Kralinsky, a Russian, arrived at Bayreuth. Van Torp believed him to be the one Baraka was pursuing. Baraka was arrested in London on the charge of stealing from Pinney, a jeweler, the ruby she had sold to Logotheti. Two strangers were the thieves. Lady Maud believed that Kralinsky was the cowboy he had known in his young manhood. Logotheti secured Baraka's release, and then, with her as his guest, went to sea on his yacht Erlina. Baraka explains her plans for revenge on the man who had deserted her and left her to die. Logotheti succeeds in moderating her rage.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

"But this woman's dressing is very difficult to learn," Baraka went on, leaning back upon the rail with both elbows, and sticking out her little white shoes close together. "Without the girl Naggy whom you have found

amusing. She punctuated her explanation with small gestures indicative of her ignorance and helplessness.

"You will soon grow used to it," he said. "But you must get some pretty things in Paris before you go to meet the man. It would also be better to let your hair grow long before meeting him, for it is hard to wear the hats of the Feringhi ladies without hair."

"I cannot wait so long as that. Only to get pretty dresses, only so long! I will spend a thousand pounds or two—is that enough? I have much money in Paris; I can give much."

"You can get a good many things for a thousand pounds, even in Paris," Logotheti answered.

Baraka laughed.

"It will not be what I paid for the first clothes after I ran away," she said. "I did not know then what the stones were worth! A little ruby to one woman for a shift and an over-tunic, a little ruby to another for a pair of shoes, a little ruby for a veil and a head-blanket, all little rubies! For each thing one! I did not know; the women did not know. But at Samarkand I sold one for money to a good Persian merchant, and what he gave me was enough for the journey, for me and the old woman servant I hired there, till we got to Tiflis; for the Persian merchants everywhere gave me letters from one to another, and their wives took me in, or I should have been robbed. That is how I reached Stamboul after many, many months, more than a year. The Persian merchants are good men. All fear them, because they are wise in their dealings, but they are honest men. They do not lie, but they are silent and shake their heads, and you must guess what they mean; and if you do not guess right, that is your fault, not theirs. Why should they speak when they can hold their peace? But this is all emptiness! We must talk of the fine dresses I must buy in Paris, and of what I must put on my head. The harpers in Paris sell wigs. I have seen them in the windows, very well made, of all colors, even of the

her, for her taper arms were bare to the elbows, and the pretty little ruddy-mude French dress was open at her ivory neck, and the skirt fitted so closely that she almost fancied herself in man's clothes again. But on her head she would only wear a large veil, confined by a bit of gold cord, and she drew one fold under her chin, and threw it over the opposite shoulder, to be quite covered; and she was glad when she felt cold, and could wrap herself in the wide traveling cloak they had bought her, and yet not seem to do anything contrary to the customs of a real Feringhi lady.

CHAPTER XI.

Lady Maud found Mr. Van Torp waiting for her at the Bayreuth station.

"You don't mean to say you've come right through?" he inquired, looking at her with admiration as he grasped her hand. "You're as fresh as paint!"

"That's rather a dangerous thing to say to a woman nowadays," she answered in her rippling voice. "But mine won't come off. How is Margaret?"

Her tone changed as she asked the question.

"She showed me your letter about Logo," answered her friend without heeding the question, and watching her face to see if she were surprised.

She got into the carriage he had brought, and he stood by the door waiting for the porter, who was getting her luggage. She had no maid with her.

"I'm glad you have told me," she answered, "though I wish she had not. You probably think that when I wrote that letter I remembered what you said to me in London about giving me money for my poor women."

"No," said Van Torp thoughtfully. "I don't believe I do think so. It was like me to make the offer, Maud. It was like the sort of man I've been, and you've known me. But it wouldn't have been like you to accept it. It wasn't exactly low-down of me to say what I did, but it's so precious like low-down that I wouldn't say it again, and I suppose I'm sorry. That's all."

His rough hand was on the side of the little open carriage. She touched it lightly with her gloved fingers and withdrew them instantly, for the porter was coming with her not very voluminous luggage.

"Thank you," she said quickly. "I understood, and I understand now." They drove slowly up the Bahnhofstrasse, through the dull little town, that looks so thoroughly conscious of its ancient respectability as having once been the "residence" of a duke of Wurtemberg, and of its vast importance as the headquarters of Richard Wagner's representatives on earth.

"See here," said Mr. Van Torp. "I've almost persuaded them all to run down to Venice, and I want to know why you won't come too?"

"Venice?" Lady Maud was surprised. "It's as hot as Tophet now, and full of mosquitoes. Why in the world do you want to take them there?"

"Well," answered the American, taking plenty of time over the monosyllabic, "I didn't exactly mean to stay there more than a few minutes. I've bought a pretty nice yacht since I saw you, and she's there, eating her head off, and I thought you might all come along with me on her and go home that way, or somewhere, and what I want you to decide right away is whether you'll come, provided they will—for I don't suppose you and I could go mooning around in the yacht by ourselves."

"And I don't suppose," returned Lady Maud, mimicking him ever so little, "that if they decide not to come, you will have time for a long cruise."

"Now that's not fair," objected the American. "I didn't intend to put it in that way. Anyhow, will you come if they do? That's the point."

"Really, it depends a little on who they are. Do you mean only Margaret and that nice old friend of her—Mrs. Patmore, isn't she? I never met her."

"Rushmore," said Van Torp, correcting her. "Then there's the Russian—Count Kralinsky. Ever hear that name?"

"Never. It sounds Polish."

"He might be anything. Sometimes I'm absolutely sure he's a man I used to know out when I was on the ranch, and then again there's something quite different about him. Something about his legs or his eyes, I can't tell which. I don't quite make him out."

They reached the hotel, and Van Torp went off promptly, leaving Margaret to take Lady Maud upstairs and introduce her to Mrs. Rushmore.

An hour later the two young women were together in Margaret's room, while Potts was unpacking for Lady Maud in the one that had been secured for her in spite of all sorts of difficulties.

The prima donna was sitting at her toilet table, turned away from the glass, and Lady Maud occupied the only possible chair there was, a small, low easy chair, apparently much too small for such a tall woman, but less uncomfortable than it looked.

"Are you going on Mr. Van Torp's yacht?" asked Lady Maud suddenly. "He spoke to me about it on the way from the station, and asked me to come, in case you accept."

"I don't know. Will you go if I do? That might make a difference."

Lady Maud did not answer at once. She wished that she knew how munter had gone between Margaret and Van Torp during the last few days, for she sincerely wished to help him, now that she had made up her mind as to Logotheti's real character. Nevertheless, her love of fair play made her feel that the Greek ought to be allowed a chance of retrieving himself.

"Yes," she said at last, "I'll go, on one condition. At least, it's not a condition, my dear; it's only a suggestion, though I hate to make one. Don't think me too awfully cheeky, will you?"

Margaret shook her head, but looked very grave.

"I feel as if I were getting into a bad scrape," she said, "and I shall be only too glad of any good advice. Tell me what I had better do."

"I must tell you something else first as a continuation of my letter, for all sorts of things happened after I wrote it."

She told Margaret all that has been already narrated, concerning the news that Baraka had been set at large on Logotheti's sworn statement that the ruby was not his, and that he had seen it in her possession in Paris; and she told how she had tried to find him at his lodgings, and had failed, and how strangely the leather-faced secretary's answers had struck her, and how she had seen Baraka's gloves and stick in Logotheti's hall; and finally she said she had taken it into her head that Logotheti had spirited away the Tartar girl on his yacht, which, as every one in town had known through the papers, was at Cowes and in commission. For Logotheti, in his evidence, had explained his absence from the police court by the fact that he had been off in the Erlina for two days, out of reach of news.

Margaret's face grew darker as she listened, for she knew Lady Maud too well to doubt that every word was more than scrupulously true; and the deduction was at least a probable one. She hit her lip as she felt her anger rising again.

"What do you advise me to do?" she asked, in a sudden tone.

"Telegraph to Logo and prepay an answer of 20 words. Telegraph to his rooms in St. James' place and at the same time to his house in Paris. Telegraph anything you like that really needs an immediate reply. That's the important thing. If he does not answer within 24 hours—say 36 at the most—he is either on his yacht or hiding. Excuse the ugly word, dear—I don't think of any other. If you are afraid of the servants, I'll take the message to the telegraph office and send it for you. I suppose you have some way of signing which the clerks don't recognize—if you sign at all."

Margaret leaned back in her chair in silence. After a few seconds she turned towards the glass, rested her chin on her folded knuckles, and seemed to be consulting her own reflection. It is a way some women have. Lady Maud glanced at her from time to time, but said nothing. At last the prima donna rose with a sweep that upset the light chair behind her, one of those magnificent sweeps that look so well on the stage and are a little too large for a room. She got her blotter and pen from a shelf, brought it back to the toilet table, picked up the chair in a very quiet and sensible way, as if she had never been on the stage in her life, and sat down to write.

"I shall take your advice, dear," she said, opening the blotter and placing a large sheet of paper in the right position.

Lady Maud rose and went to the window, where she stood looking out while Margaret wrote her message.

"You needn't write it out twice," she said, without turning round. "Just put 'duplicate message' and both addresses."

"Yes. Thank you."

Margaret was already writing. Her message said it was absolutely necessary that she should see Logotheti directly, and made him answer at once, if he could come to Bayreuth; if important financial affairs hindered him, she herself would return immediately to Paris to see him.

She was careful to write "financial" affairs, for she would not admit that any other consideration could delay him obedience. While she was busy she heard, but scarcely noticed, an unearthly hoot from a big motor car that was passing before the hotel. There must have been something in the way, for the thing hooted again almost at once, and then several times in quick succession, as if a gigantic brazen ass were beginning to bray just under the window. The noise ended in a sort of wild, triumphant howl, with a furious puffing, and the motor took itself off, just as Margaret finished.

She looked up and saw Lady Maud half bent, as if she had been struck; she was clinging with one hand to the flimsy chintz curtain, and her face was as white as a sheet. Margaret started in surprise, and rose to her feet so suddenly that she upset the chair again.

"What has happened?" she cried.

"Are you ill, dear?"

The delicate color came slowly back to the smooth cheeks, the thoroughbred figure in black drew itself up with elastic dignity, and the hand let go of the curtain.

"I felt a little faint," Lady Maud answered.



answered. "Did I frighten you? It was nothing, and it's quite gone, I assure you."

"You looked dreadfully ill for a moment," Margaret said in a tone of concern. "Won't you let me send for something? Tea? Or something else? I'm sure you have had nothing to eat or drink for hours! How disgracefully thoughtless of me!"

She was just going to ring, but her friend stopped her.

"No—please!" she cried. "I'm all right, indeed I am. The room is a little warm, I think, and I've been shut up in that stuffy train for 30 hours. Have you written your telegram? I'll put on my hat at once, and take it for you. The little walk will do me good. Where is the telegraph? But they can't tell me downstairs. Don't bother! Walking always brings me round, no matter what has happened!"

She spoke nervously, in disjointed phrases, in a way not like herself, for there was generally an air of easy calm in all she did, as if nothing really mattered in the least, save when she was deeply interested; and hardly anything interested her now except what she had made her work. In all that belonged to that, she was energetic, direct and quick.

Margaret was sure that something was wrong, but let her go, since she insisted, and Lady Maud folded the written message and went to the door. Just as she was going to turn the handle Margaret spoke to her.

"If I have no answer to that by to-morrow afternoon I shall accept Mr. Van Torp's invitation."

"I hope you will go," Lady Maud said with sudden decision, "for if you do, I can go with you, and I'm dying to see the new yacht!"

Margaret looked at her in surprise, for it was only a little while since she had seemed much less ready to join the party, and only willing to do so, if at all, in order to please her friend. She saw Margaret's expression.

"Yes," she said, as if in explanation. "I've been thinking it over in the last few minutes, and I want very much

big fair beard, I suppose? Yes, thank you."

She went out into the dull street, with its monotonous houses, all two stories high, and she soon found the telegraph office and sent Margaret's duplicate message. She had not glanced at it, but the clerk asked her questions about words that were not quite clearly written, and she was obliged to read it through. It occurred to her that it was couched in extremely peremptory terms, even for an offended bride-elect; but that was none of her business.

She resumed her walk, not knowing whither and not caring, always at the same even pace, and hardly noticing the people who passed her, of whom a good many were in two-horse cabs, some in queer little German motors, and a few on foot; and she thought, and wondered, and tried to understand, but could not. At all events, she was glad to be alone; she was glad not to have even Van Torp with her, and she was quite indifferent to the fact that time was passing, and that Margaret was beginning to wonder where in the world she was.

"My dear child," Mrs. Rushmore said, when the prima donna expressed her surprise, "those English people are all alike, when they are once out on a road by themselves. They must take a long walk. They never know when to stop walking. I cannot understand what they can see in it. Perhaps you will kindly touch the bell, my dear, and I will send the tea away. It can be brought fresh for her when she comes. Thank you, Margaret. But she will not come in till it is just time to dress for dinner. Mark my words, my child, the countess will be late for dinner. All English people are. Have you heard from Mons. Logotheti to-day?"

"Not to-day," Margaret answered, repressing a little start, for she was as near to being nervous as she ever was, and she was thinking of him just then, and the question had come suddenly.



Send Margaret's Duplicate Message.

to go with you all. I shall be back in less than an hour."

"An hour?"

"Say half an hour. I want a good walk."

Straight and tall in her mourning, Lady Maud went down the stairs of the hotel. As she was going out the hall porter raised his cap, and she stopped a moment and asked him which was the nearest way to the telegraph office. He stood on the doorstep and pointed in the direction she was to follow as he answered her question.

"Can you tell me," she asked, "whose motor car it was that passed about ten minutes ago, and made so much noise?"

"Count Kralinsky's, my lady," the porter answered; for he spoke good English, and had the true hotel porter's respect for the British aristocracy abroad.

"He was the gentleman with the

"I think it is time you heard from him," said Mrs. Rushmore, her natural severity asserting itself. "I should think that after those very strange stories in the papers he would write to you and explain, or come himself. By the by, perhaps you will kindly pass me the Herald, my dear. What did you once tell me was the name of his yacht?"

"The Erlina," Margaret answered, handing Mrs. Rushmore the sheet.

"Exactly! I think that means the 'Fury.'"

"He told me it was the name of a Greek poetess," Margaret observed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Peculiar Family Reunion. There is a man in New York, a brilliant writer, who, twice divorced, is now living happily with his third wife. Last year he gave a dinner to his three wives, and he said it was really a delightful reunion.



"What Has Happened?" She Cried. "Are You Ill, Dear?"

for me—but her real name is Gula, and she's a good Mussulman—without her, Allah knows what I should do! I could not put on these things for myself; alone, I cannot take them off. When I was like a man, buttons! Two, three, four, twenty—what did it matter? All the same way and soon done! But now, I cannot tell what I am made of. Allah knows and sees what I am made of. Hooks, eyes, strings, little hits one way, little bits the other way, like the rigging of ships—those Turkish ships with many small sails that go up the Bosphorus, you remember? And it is all behind, as if one had no front! Allah knows how it is done. But if I were alone, without her help, Allah is my witness, I would tie the things all round me decently and sit very still for fear they should come off! That is what I should do!"

The Greek thought her extremely

Khenna color. I shall wear a wig, no that the beautiful Feringhi hat will stay on. I shall perhaps wear a Khenna-colored wig."

"I should not advise a wig," said Logotheti gravely, "certainly not one of that dye."

"You know, and you are a friend. When I feel rested we will go to Paris, and you shall take me to all the richest shops and tell them in French what I want. Will you?"

"I shall do all I can to help you," answered the Greek, wondering what would happen if his friends met him piloting a lovely barbarian about between the smartest linen draper's and the most fashionable dressmaker's establishment in the Rue de la Paix.

The two dined on deck, with shaded lights, but screened from the draught of the ship's way. The evening was cool, and the little maid had dressed Baraka in a way that much disturbed



By Theodore Roosevelt

Governor Hughes, the Legislature, and Primary Reform

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BELIEVE that Governor Hughes has been supported by the bulk of the wisest and most disinterested public opinion as regards most of his measures and positions, and I think that this has been markedly the case as regards direct primary nominations. I know that many honest and sincere men are on principle opposed to Governor Hughes on this point, and I know also that the proposed reform will very possibly accomplish less than its extreme advocates expect; while I am well aware, as of course all thinking men must be, that the worth of any such measure in the last resort depends upon the character of the voters, and that no patent device will ever secure good government unless the people themselves devote sufficient energy, time, and judgment to make the device work. Finally, I freely admit that here and there, where the principle of direct nominations has been applied in too crude shape or wrongheadedly, it has, while abolishing certain evils, produced or accentuated others—in certain cases, for instance, putting a premium upon the lavish expenditure of money.

But while I freely admit all this, I nevertheless feel, in the first place, that on the fundamental issue of direct primary nominations the Governor is right, and, in the second place, that, as the measure finally came up for action in the state legislature, it was well-nigh free from all objections save those of the men who object to it because they are fundamentally opposed to any change whatever in the desired direction. The bill provided only for direct popular action in the primaries in relatively small geographical and political communities, thereby making the experiment first where there was least liability to serious objection, and avoiding or deferring the task of dealing with those big communities where the difficulties and dangers to be overcome would be greatest. Moreover, while guaranteeing full liberty of individual action, it also provided for the easy maintenance of party organization, and thereby avoided some very real dangers—among them that of encouraging the use of masses of the minority party in any given district to dictate the actions of the majority party. In other words, the proposed bill, while it marked a very real step in advance, was tentatively and cautiously framed, and provided all possible safeguards against abuses. If in practice it had failed to work in any particular, there would have been no possible difficulty in making whatever amendments or changes were necessary.

The Republican party was in the

majority in both houses of the legislature which refused to carry out the Republican governor's recommendations; and although it was only a minority of the Republican members which brought about this refusal, the party cannot escape a measure of responsibility for the failure; but it is only just to remember that a clear majority of the Republican members of each house supported the bill, whereas three-fourths or over of the Democrats opposed it. This is one of the cases where it is easier to apportion individual than party responsibility.

Those who believe that by their action they have definitely checked the movement for direct popular primaries are, in my judgment, mistaken. In its essence, this is a movement to make the government more democratic, more responsive to the wishes and needs of the people as a whole. With our political machinery it is essential to have an efficient party, but the machinery ought to be suited to democratic and not oligarchic customs and habits. The question whether in a self-governing republic we shall have self-governing parties is larger than the particular bill. We hold that the right of popular self-government is incomplete unless it includes the right of the voters not merely to choose between candidates when they have been nominated, but also the right to determine who those candidates shall be. Under our system of party government, therefore, the voters should be guaranteed the right to determine within the ranks of their respective organizations who the candidates of the parties will be, no less than the right to choose between the candidates when the candidates are presented. There is no desire to break down the responsibility of party organization under duly constituted party leadership, but there is a desire to make this responsibility real and to give the members of the party the right to say whom they desire to execute this leadership. In New York state no small part of the strength of the movement has come from the popular conviction that many of the men most prominent in party leadership tend at times to forget that in a democracy the function of a political leader must normally be to lead, not to drive. We, the men who compose the great bulk of the community, wish to govern ourselves. We welcome leadership, but we wish our leaders to understand that they derive their strength from us, and that, although we look to them for guidance, we expect this guidance to be in accordance with our interests and our ideals.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

IDEAS ABOUT THE RAINBOW

Queer Notions Held by People of Different Countries Regarding the Bow.

In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as being a great bent pump or siphon tube, drawing water from the earth by mechanical means. In parts of Russia, in the Don country, and also in Moscow and vicinity, it is known by a name which is equivalent to "the bent water-pipe." In nearly all Slavonic dialects it is known by terms signifying "the cloud siphon," and in Hungary it is "the pump," "Noah's pump," and "God's pump." The Malay natives call it by the name *nenne* that they give their manded water cobra, only that they add "boba" (meaning double-headed), the equivalent in our language being "the double-headed water-snake."

They tell you that the bow is a real thing of life, that it drinks with its two mouths, and that the water is transferred to the clouds through an opening in the upper side of the center of the great arch. In the province of Charkov, Russia, the rainbow is said to drain the wells, and to prevent this many are provided with heavy, tight-fitting stone platforms.

In the province of Shratov the how

is said to be under the control of three angels, one of whom pumps the water, the second "feeds" the clouds, and the third sends the rain. Many improbable and impossible things would happen if you could only get in reach of "the bow."

The little Turk is told that if he would have a silver head, with gold teeth and ruby eyes, he has but to touch the orange stripe. In Greece they say that the person so unfortunate as to stumble over the end of the bow will have his or her sex immediately changed.

Only Classified.
"I confess to being rather particular about my pajamas," said the fastidious man, "and I had an experience last week that nearly gave me nervous prostration, until I saw the humor of the situation. I was staying in a little country town down in Maryland, and it was necessary to send some soiled clothing to the laundry, the one laundry of which the village boasted."

"Judge of my surprise when my stuff was returned to me to find that my pajamas had been heavily starched, with decided creases ironed down in front. I was not only enraged, but mystified as well, until, in looking over the bill, I came to this item:
"One tennis suit..... 35 cents."

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Butter—Extras 32½¢ lb, firsts 31¢, fancy dairy 21½¢. Poultry—Hens 12¢ lb, spring chickens 13¢, spring ducks 12¢, turkeys 19¢, geese 6½¢. Eggs—Prime firsts 22½¢ doz, firsts 20¢. Apples—Malden Blush \$3 bbl, fancy \$4, medium \$1.50a2. Muckleberries—\$3a 3.50 bu. Peaches—\$1.75a2.50 crate. Potatoes—Homegrown \$2.25a2.35 bbl, sweet \$2.75 bbl. Peas—Seckles \$4.50a5 bbl. Plums—Wild Goose \$1a1.50 bu, abundant 75¢a\$1.25, damsons \$1.50a 1.75 6-basket crate. Sugar Corn—10a 12½¢ doz. String Beans—\$1a1.25 2-bu sack. Tomatoes—90¢a\$1. bu.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$6a7, butcher steers, extra \$6a6.25, good to choice \$4.75a5.90, heifers, extra \$4.85a5, good to choice \$4.35a4.75, cows, extra \$1.60a4.75, good to choice \$4a4.50. Bulls—Bolognas \$3.25a4.25, fat bulls \$4.25a4.75. Calves—Extra \$9, fair to good \$7a8.75. Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.85a9, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.10a9.25, mixed packers \$9a9.10, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.75a7.65, light shippers \$9.10a 9.25. Pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8.75a 9.25. Sheep—Extra \$4.10a4.25, good to choice \$3.25a4. Lambs—Extra \$4.75a6.85, good to choice \$5.50a6.65, yearlings \$4a5.

Cincinnati Grain.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1a1.02, No. 3 red 93a99c. Corn—No. 2 white 64½a 66c, No. 3 white 64a64½c, No. 2 yellow 63a63½c, No. 3 yellow 62½a63c, No. 3 mixed 62½a63c, yellow ear 62a 64c, mixed ear 61a62c, white ear 62a 64c. Oats—No. 2 white 35½a36c, No. 3 white 34½a35c, standard white 35a 35½c, No. 2 mixed 33½a34c, No. 3 mixed 33a33½c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.25a19, No. 2 timothy \$17a17.25, No. 3 timothy \$15a15.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$15a16, No. 2 clover mixed \$13a14. Barley—No. 2 spring 90a93c, No. 3 70a 75c. Rye—No. 2 75a77c, No. 3 72a74c. Malt—Spring barley 87a90c.

POLITICS RETARD ACTIVITY

Business Confidence Is Being Strengthened as Harvests Are Being Gathered.

New York.—Dun's Review says: Crop prospects are improving. Business confidence is strengthened as the harvests are being gathered and the period of the midsummer lull draws to a close. On the other hand, renewed political activity makes for that uncertainty that tends to retard enterprise. That there has been and still is contraction in a number of important lines can not be denied. But the contraction consists mainly in the reduction of speculations and in the cutting off of transactions for the future. There still remains the great business of supplying current needs, and reports from leading trade centers indicate that this business is beginning to expand as the fall season approaches and the harvests are assured.

In the dry goods, notwithstanding the moderation displayed by buyers in purchases for the future, there are signs of expansion among the jobbers as the result of a better retail trade. The footwear and hide and leather trades are unsatisfactory.

Low prices on steel billets and sheet bars have brought out considerable inquiry in the Pittsburgh district and several sheet and tin plate plants are reported to have covered their requirements on sheet and tin bars for the balance of the year.

Slight concessions in prices, which first developed last week in the west on low and medium grades of footwear, are now being made quite generally, but business on the whole is still quiet and unsatisfactory.

Bank exchanges this week at all leading cities in the United States aggregate \$2,204,115,287, a loss of 20.2 per cent compared with last year and of 21.2 per cent compared with 1906.

This poor comparison, as in earlier weeks, continues to be due to the marked decrease in the volume of exchanges at New York City, where extreme dullness in the speculative financial markets has a pronounced effect on bank clearings. Compared with last year most cities outside that center report gains, although decreases at a few important points result in small net losses.

In this respect the comparison with 1906 is more favorable, for although seven out of the 13 cities reporting show more or less decrease the large gains made by Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco produce an increase in the total outside New York of 10 per cent.

Business Failures.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Business failures in the United States for the week ending August 25 were 235, against 222 last week, 201 in the like week of 1909, 226 in 1908, 167 in 1907 and 138 in 1906.

Business failures in Canada for the week ending with Thursday last number 25, which compared with 26 last week and 32 in the corresponding week in 1909.

Wheat, including flour exports for the United States and Canada for the week ending August 25 aggregate 1,293,914 bushels, against 1,497,544 bushels last week and 2,334,543 bushels this week last year. For the eight weeks ending August 25 exports are 10,341,365 bushels, against 14,023,205 bushels in the corresponding week last year.

Corn exports for the week are 139,169 bushels, against 48,537 bushels last week, and 85,603 bushels in 1909. For the eight weeks ending August corn reports are 2,095,002 bushels, against 734,492 bushels last year.

THE KING'S MARRIAGE FEAST

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 11, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 22:1-14. Memory verses 8, 9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Many are called, but few are chosen."—Matthew 22:14.

TIME.—Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 30. Three days before the Crucifixion.

PLACE.—The Temple court at Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The Kingdom of Heaven Like a Wedding Feast.—Vs. 1, 2. And Jesus answered the unspoken needs, desires, and questions of the people. By parables, the most picturesque method, compelling attention, but not antagonistic. The enemy could not easily attack it, while to those who wished to know it was full of light.

The kingdom of heaven, the new order which he came to establish on earth, in which each citizen lived according to the laws of heaven. The king represented God. The son was Jesus Christ.

This feast represents all the blessings which God has provided in his gospel, enjoyed in large measure here, and perfected in heaven. The emphasis is on the marriage, the union between Christ and his people. It is the highest ideal of love and friendship. It expresses intimate fellowship with God, the mutual love and delight in one another, the protecting care on the one hand and perfect trust on the other, the unity of purpose, of character, of hope, the abiding forever in one perfect home, all of which belong to the union of Christ with believers.

The invitation.—Vs. 3, 4. And sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden. Literally, "to call the called," to summon those who had previously been invited; because they had no timepieces, and the hour when the feast could be ready was very uncertain. This custom is not now observed "very strictly among the common people, nor in cities where western manners have greatly modified the Oriental; but in Lebanon it still prevails. If a sheik begs, or emer invites, he always sends a servant to call you at the proper time. These having refused to come, he sent forth other servants, who were "not merely to invite to, but to command the feast, with a view to create a desire." He held, I have prepared my dinner: my oxen and my fattlings, I, e., smaller animals, as lambs, calves, specially fed for the occasion. All things are ready; come.

How the invitation Was Received.—Vs. 3-6. They refused without giving any reason, they would not come. They simply did not regard the invitation as worth attending to. They treated it with indifference. They plead other interests. Their farm duties, their business gains, weighed more than their king's service and good will. Others displayed active opposition.

The king . . . was wroth. Any ordinary earthly king would be angry at the insult, and indignant at the folly of those that refused, and would feel the necessity of punishing those who openly rebelled in the act of refusing. There was no other way of preserving his kingdom. God's "anger" is never passion, never desire to harm even the worst of beings, but a burning indignation against wrong.

Go yet therefore into the highways. Or, "the partings of the highways," the cross-roads—the places where great numbers meet, "the broad, well-trodden ways of the world."

Gather together all . . . both bad and good, whoever was willing to come and by that very act showed that they wanted to be good.

The fullness of the time had come. The preparations were complete. Everything was prepared for the redemption of man—heaven, love, the atonement, the strongest motives, the power of the Holy Spirit. The world was in the best condition for the coming of Christ. Never before or since has there been so fitting a time—one government, one language, peace, roads, synagogues of the Jews everywhere. The slaying of the animals is an allusion to sacrifice. Only when the Lamb was slain on Calvary were all things ready for the marriage. The long preparations for the Gospel were completed; the forerunner had done his work; Jesus himself had come from heaven, and had taught the Jews the divine message.

The leading Jews had very much at stake—their country, their holy city, their temple, their synagogues, their rank and wealth, their leadership of the people. They were so busy with these, they were so afraid they would lose them if they accepted the humble Nazarene as their teacher, and obeyed his precepts, that they were unwilling even to consider his claims.

The kingdom of God was transferred from the Jewish nation to the Gentiles. The Jews henceforth, instead of being the people and kingdom of God, would be a mere Semitic nationality. Many of them then and since belong to the kingdom of the Messiah. The Messianic kingdom is today the mightiest power on earth.

There has never been a king on earth with n title of the power and influence, and of the number of subjects which King Jesus today possesses.

The world is still full of excuses for not coming many of them mere excuses, but we must look much deeper for the real reasons. And we should be far more careful to understand and remove the reasons than to try to answer their excuses. It is for this reason that much of the arguing with irreligious men is so useless. It is like scraping the furred tongue, but leaving the fever.

1835 Berea College 1910

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

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CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	5.60	5.60
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45

Amount due Sept. 14, 1910.....\$20.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910.....9.45

Total for term.....\$29.50
If paid in advance.....\$29.00

WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00

Amount due Jan. 4, 1911.....\$20.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911.....9.00

Total for term.....\$29.00
If paid in advance.....\$28.50

SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75

Amount due March 29, 1911.....\$15.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911.....6.75

Total for term.....\$22.50
If paid in advance.....\$23.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.
The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.
The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.
For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

NEW FALL GOODS

COMING IN EVERY DAY—
EVERYTHING FOR LADIES

COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

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WANTED—All the fresh country
butter. Top prices.

J. S. Gott, Depot Street.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Osborne, of
Chicago, Ill., are visiting Mr. and Mrs.
T. J. Osborne.

Miss Edith Fairchild, of New York,
a grand-daughter of former President
Fairchild, is staying at Boone Tavern
and visiting friends this week.

Several dishes were left at the
Tabernacle last Saturday. The owners
can get them by going to Mrs. Early's
store.

Misses Zoda Greenlee and Mary
Pickering and Letcher Gabbard en-
tertained a number of young folks
at Boone Tavern Friday night. A
conservation game, in which Mr. U.
B. Davison took the prize as the
best talker, and indoor football were
played.

FARM FOR SALE—50 acres. 25
acres in woodland, 25 in cultivation.
Good house, good barn, plenty of
water. A mile and a half from Berea.
Price \$600 dollars. For particulars see
or write W. J. Blanton, Berea, Ky.

The Rev. A. E. Thomson will
preach next Sunday at the Union
church. After the sermon communion
services will be held.

Miss Beulah Young, of Baldwin,
came to Berea to attend the Sunday
school convention last Saturday and
visited over Sunday with Miss Helen
Dizney. She will return to Berea for
school this fall.

Prof. and Mrs. Rigby returned last
Wednesday from their vacation spent
in the west with relatives.

Mr. R. T. Avon Burke, Washington,
D. C., in the employ of the Geolog-
ical Survey, spent several days in
and around Berea making observa-
tions.

Mr. Burritt Fee, who has been vis-
iting relatives and friends in Berea
for some time, returned to Clark-
sburg, Ind., last Saturday.

Mrs. Anna H. Fay entertained Mr.
and Mrs. H. B. Jones, of Birning-
ham, Ala., Miss Anna Hanson and
Mr. Burritt Fee at Boone Tavern last
Thursday night.

Miss Nettie Oldham, who is teach-
ing at Rockford, was in town Sun-
day for a short time.

A note from Mrs. K. U. Putnam
says she expects to be in Berea, Sept.
9th.

Miss Helen Kneeland and Miss Web-
ster, of Lexington, took supper at
Boone Tavern Sunday night.

Miss Ruth Putnam arrived last Sat-
urday night from Northport, Mich.,
and is spending a week at Boone
Tavern in rest and study. She takes
a position this fall as teacher of
Latin and German in the Sue Ben-
nett Memorial at London, Ky.

FOR SALE—Eight room house,
about one acre lot, good well and barn
\$1,000. W. H. Bower.

Miss Bess Marsh returned last week
from Washington where she spent
a year. She will be a Senior this
year.

Mr. C. L. Garrett, of Great Falls,
Montana, arrived Monday to enter
school. He will be in the academy.

The joint C. E. Meeting at the Con-
gregational church last Sunday night
was well attended. Mr. Jesse Murrell,
Miss Etta Lewis and the Rev. M. K.
Pascoe gave interesting talks on var-
ious phases of mission work in Asia.
Mary Pickering will lead the C.
E. meeting next Sunday night at
the Union Church with the subject,
"Christ, Our Savior."

Mrs. J. W. Evans, and son Frank,
are spending several days with Mrs.
Evans' parents in Rockcastle County.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette went to
Hugh Sunday to see Will Parks,
who is very sick.

Miss Ida Lewis spent last week
with relatives near Kingston.

Mrs. Calfee and Clelland returned
last Saturday from Chautauqua.

Mr. Isaac Hacker after teaching
for two months in the public schools
has returned to Berea for the Fall
term.

Mrs. A. E. Thomson went to Cin-
cinnati, Monday, for treatment. She
was accompanied by Miss Chick of
the Berea Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Robinson are
the proud parents of a son, born Mon-
day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brannaman left
Wednesday morning for French Lick
Springs, where they will remain for
ten days after which they will visit
friends in Ashland, Ky.

Mr. Burt Holder who has been
visiting at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. J. M. Early returned to his
home at Roanoke, Ala., Aug. 27th.

Oscar Clark, who has been working
in a printing department in Louis-
ville, is visiting in Berea for a few
days. He then expects to go to
Colorado, where he will attend school
the coming year.

Regent Ellis returned last week
from his vacation spent in Southern
Michigan with friends. His health
which was somewhat impaired by the
hard work of the past year has
been greatly improved by the real
rest which he has had.

Mrs. E. F. Coyle was called to
Wildie Saturday to see her mother,
who is very ill.

Mr. Mat McCollum who has been
serving in the United States Navy for
the past four years returned to Ber-
ea last week.

Edgar Brockman, of Big Hill, was
in town Monday on business.

Henry Bingham was in Berea over
Sunday.

E. E. Wyatt is in town for a vis-
it with home folks.

Miss Lucy Holliday has been spend-
ing several days with her friend Bet-
tie Herndon at her country home.

Charley Allen left Monday for the
home of his brother-in-law in Okla-
homa, where he expects to work for
the next few years.

Miss Louise Frey left Thursday for
a visit of several days with her par-
ents at Linnie, Ky.

FLY TORMENT

HOW TO PREVENT IT

Cows that are bitten and pestered all day by
flies can't do their best. You know that as
well as we do; no wonder the milk yield falls
off during the summer.

How can horses work or travel when they are
continually kicking and switching at flies and mos-
quitoes?

How can feeding stock thrive when they do
not have a quiet minute during the day?

Let us furnish you a preventative. Doesn't
cost much. 25 cents will buy 2 1-2 gallon of fin-
ished spray; 40 cents buys 5 gallons.

Porter Drug Company

INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

Quite a number of our Berea citi-
zens attended the fair at London last
week.

Mrs. Thomson has returned from
Cincinnati, where she was joined by
Dr. Thomson. They were accompanied
home by a friend from Washington,
Mrs. Chrisman.

John Gabbard was in Richmond
last Thursday to see the Doctors Gib-
son.

Mr. Wm. Duff and father left this
week for a visit with relatives in
Clay County.

Mr. Walter Wyatt, who has been
away for several years, is at home
for a visit with his parents, Mr. and
Mrs. T. P. Wyatt.

Rev. Galyin, who has been conduct-
ing a revival meeting at the Chris-
tian church, left Monday for Cin-
cinnati.

Miss May Harrison left Monday
for Fairfax, South Dakota, where she
will teach in the city schools for the
coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore and
daughter, Lizzie, attended London
fair Friday.

Mr. Elijah Tankersley, a former
resident of Berea, and well known
to many here, is visiting old friends
again. His home is in Galveston,
Texas.

Mrs. Racer and daughter, Mrs.
Bess Ott, who recently came from the
hospital from an attack of typhoid
fever, were suddenly called to their
home Monday at Columbus, Ohio, by
the illness of Mr. Racer.

Mrs. Will Haley and son, William,
spent last week with Mrs. Haley's
mother at Paint Lick.

Little Verdie Cornett is visiting
her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs.
Noah May. Verdie was an interested
caller at The Citizen office, Tuesday.

Misses Ardie Lowen and Amanda
Eversole returned Friday from Chau-
taqua, where they have been spend-
ing the summer.

Mrs. S. R. Baker has returned from
Cincinnati with a fine lot of Fall
goods.

Dr. A. F. Cornelius, who has been
practicing his profession in Hyden
for some time, has now moved to
Berea. His office will be with his
father, Dr. P. Cornelius.

CREAM FLOUR ECONOMY JARS

AT

Phone 108 WALTER ENGLE Berea, Ky.

Eldean Patent Flour 70c.

a bag cash, at

W.J. Tatum's

Fresh Groceries

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, Kentucky



If you want to secure the low-
est price of the year, buy winter's
coal now.

If you want good service along
with good coal permit us to fill
your bin at once.

Holliday & Co.

Phone 169 and 71 Berea, Ky.

cellar. One a nine room house, well,
clatern and large cellar. Room for
garden or chickens. For terms apply
to Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, Berea, Ky.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The annual meeting of the Sunday
Schools of Madison County was
held last Saturday in the College
Chapel. The day was a fine one and
the attendance was large. A special
train brought delegates and visitors
from the northern end of the county
and every section was well represent-
ed.

The following took part during the
day by addresses or in devotional ser-
vices: from Louisville, Geo. A. Jop-
lin, Secretary of State Sunday school
Association; from Richmond, Arthur
Stevenson, R. E. Barnes, Prof. Booth,
G. W. Crutchfield, Mr. W. B. Smith
and Col. Samuel Scott; from Berea,
J. A. Watson, W. P. Wilks and Miss
Lillie Moore.

Good music was provided and din-
ner was served by the ladies of
the churches in the Tabernacle. The
convention was one of the largest
and most enthusiastic held in many
years and the prospects for the fu-
ture of the Sunday School in Mad-
ison County is bright. The follow-
ing were elected officers of the
County for the ensuing year. Presi-
dent, J. G. Crabbe, Richmond; Vice-
President, L. A. Stanger, Richmond;
Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Gam-
ble, Berea.

On Friday evening Mr. Joplin gave
his lecture on the subject, "Is the
Boy worth Saving," a lecture well
worth hearing.

COUNTY FAIR

The Sunday school class of Mrs.
W. H. Porter will have a County
Fair on the lawn at Mrs. Porter's
residence on Friday evening, Sept.
9th, beginning at 7 o'clock. This
promises to be the most unique affair
ever attempted in Berea. Further
notice will be given in our next is-
sue of The Citizen and posters will
also be distributed.

IT IS THE TRUTH—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY COAL

There has been a 25c. rise in the
price of coal in the last ten days.
That is the amount of your loss.

There will be another 25c. rise in
a few days. Will that represent your
loss? See Holliday, the coal man.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Two of the most desirable residence
properties in Berea. Situated on Chest-
nut Street, with cement walks. One a
six room house with clatern and

For Good Clothing,

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

Men's, Women's and Children's Furnishings

BUY FROM

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

Don't fail to see the bargains in
laces, embroideries, braids, trimm-
ings, dress fabrics, and the very best
and latest in linens, shantungs—and
don't forget the chinaware at

**MRS.
EARLY'S**

The Secret of Youth

Do you ever wonder how you can remain young, or why other women older than you, look younger than you do? The secret can be put in a few words: "Preserve your health, and you will preserve your youth." By "health" we mean not alone physical health, but nerve health, as, sometimes, magnificently strong-looking women are nervous wrecks. But whether you are weak physically or nervously, you need a tonic, and the best tonic for you is Cardui. It builds strength for the physical and nervous systems. It helps put flesh on your bones and vitality into your nerves.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"My mother," writes Mrs. Z. L. Adcock, of Smithville, Tenn., "is 44 years old and is passing through the change of life. She was irregular and bloated and suffered terribly. My father stepped over to the store and got her a bottle of Cardui, which she took according to directions and now she is up, able to do her housework and says she feels like a new woman." Try Cardui in your own case.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR COMING YEAR.

(Continued from first page)

Latin; he will offer a special one-hour course in mythology the first semester.

Indications point to substantial increase in the enrollment. Nearly all last year's under-graduates will return, and the incoming freshman class will probably be the largest in the history of the institution; nearly all who were graduated from the Academy last June will march on into college; and their number will be augmented by high school and academy graduates from various parts of the country.

The Academy.

Three Courses Offered—Strong Faculty—The Need of Academy Training for Those Who Teach, Study Law, Etc.

The Academic Department has three distinct courses. The Classical, which prepares stu-

dents to enter the Freshman year in the classical college course in Berea College or any other first class college. It requires four years to complete



PROF. MATHENY,
Dean of Academy.

this course after the Grammar school has been completed.

The Scientific course, which prepares students to enter the Freshman year in the Scientific course. This course has more science and no Greek, and requires three years for its completion.

PIANO TUNING

Prof. Rigby is a well equipped, experienced tuner and all work is guaranteed.

Special Rates,
\$2.50 till Sept 15th

After that \$3; four tunings within one year \$5. This is the best way to care for a piano.

HOME, SWEET HOME



HOW CAN HOME BE HAPPY

when the food is not of the best? Try a sack of Cream of Wheat flour and know the joy of eating fine bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. If all your other food is as good as that baked from Cream of Wheat flour you certainly are to be envied. Order a sack to-day and be sure it is Cream of Wheat

BEREA ROLLER MILLS

ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

The General academy course, which is intended for those who are not able to take a college course. This course is intended for those who are more advanced in years and prepares students to study the professions and for life. It requires two years for its completion.

The following are a few of the advantages of our Academy.

A strong Academy faculty, each teacher being a specialist in the subject he teaches; a large body of enthusiastic young people who are studying the same subjects; equipment that a small school cannot afford; the use of a large library, literary societies, Christian organizations and many lectures and entertainments by noted people throughout the country.

If you are planning a college course you must first have a good academic course. If you are planning to teach in the high schools you should have a good academic course. If you are planning to study law, medicine or agriculture and cannot take a college course, you should at least have an academic course. If you plan to hold county or church office you should have an academic course.

Does this mean you? Remember Berea offers the best at the lowest expense.

The Normal Department

Berea's Professional School for those expecting to Teach and Teachers—Longer and Shorter Courses and their Advantages—How one can Teach in the Fall and at the same time Take a Regular Course in Berea.

Why should teachers take special courses to train them for their work? The answer is a simple one, tho there are many who still seem unconvinced of the need of such training.

In the first place the teacher should see the branches he is to teach in a light wholly different from the person who aims to enter upon life's duties in another field. To him they are the tools by which he must fashion the characters of future citizens out of the raw material furnished by the homes. For this reason the teacher must not only know the subjects which he is to teach, but he must know how to make those subjects become active for good in the lives of the children whom he is to teach.

Further than this, one must know, in order to teach, some of the simple but fundamental laws of mind, of instruction, and of school organization.

In order to help do this great work, which cannot possibly be done at present in Kentucky by all of the schools in existence, Berea College maintains a Normal Department which is wholly given over to this work. For those who wish to review and become masters of the common school branches the "First Year" is arranged. In it not only thoroughness is secured, but every teacher tries to show how teaching should be done to accomplish the greatest good.

Kentucky is demanding more of her teachers, however, each year, and not one in the profession should rest, no worthy member will rest, until much more training has been secured. This may be secured in the shorter professional courses which are especially suited to those who expect to spend their lives working in the rural schools. These are known as the "State Certificate" course of 44 weeks, winter and spring terms of two years, and the "State Diploma" course, sixty-six weeks, winter and spring terms of three years. This arrangement is made for those who must teach in the rural schools during the fall.

For those who can spend the entire year in college, the longer course is given in two full years, with opportunity to take a number of electives.

Every rural teacher should take one of these courses, and can, if the need is truly felt.

For the more fortunate and more ambitious, the completion of one of these shorter courses means but a stepping stone to enter the longer



PROF. DISMORE,
Dean of Normal Department.

course leading to the professional college degree. This four year course gives a splendid training for High School teachers, for whom there is such a demand today, and should be taken by every young man and woman who wishes to get the greatest good from life and render the highest service to humanity.

Department of Music

Opportunity for all to Learn Music—Much of the Teaching without extra Charge—Harmonia Society—The Orchestra—The Band.

Free Music.

Much of the music best suited to the needs of Berea students is free.

Classes in singing and sight reading are regularly held. All model school students get free instruction in singing, reading music, breathing, expression, etc. Prof. Rigby has been studying with the best and most noted school music teachers in the United States and is prepared to give the latest and best methods.

The Harmonia Society is a select body of singers, open to all men and women who are able to sing parts and read music. The Oratorio "The Messiah" by Handel will be given for a Christmas concert, and other music equally good for the spring concert.

A men's glee club will be conducted for the benefit of those who have the talent and ability to do



PROF. RIGBY,
Music Director.

such work. A jolly time is assured in this club.

The orchestra has grown and improved from year to year until it has become one of the most popular of the musical organizations. If one plays any instrument he should not fail to see the director and find

Announcement

Subscriptions are now being received for stock in the United States Savings Bank which will be established in Berea.

The proposed capital of the Bank is \$50,000.

The price of each share of stock is \$10.00—a price that will enable people of moderate, as well as large, means to become stockholders.

Seldom have the people of Madison County and Eastern Kentucky been offered such a sound, high-grade investment—an investment that affords both unquestioned safety and a substantial return.

Applications for stock, and all inquiries should be addressed to W. H. Porter, Trustee, Berea, Kentucky.

Some of the men who will act as Directors upon approval of the stockholders of the Bank are:

E. F. Coyle J. R. Hayes H. R. Howell
G. E. Porter A. W. Stewart R. H. Chrisman
Andrew Isaacs W. H. Porter J. K. Baker

United States Savings Bank Berea, Ky.

out what can be done for him.

Under the direction of Mr. Canfield the band has grown better every year until it is not only one of the most enjoyable, but also one of the most necessary of all musical organizations.

All of the above is without cash expense, all that is required is to be able to do.

Instrumental Music

Miss Helen Wales, a graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of the class of 1908, will teach organ and piano lessons. Miss Wales comes to us with splendid recommendations from the best musicians of Oberlin, and we wish to say for her, that after having heard her play, she needs no further recommendation.

Vocal Department

The head of this department has been spending a part of the summer studying with one of the best teachers in Chicago, and will begin his year's work with new inspiration and enthusiasm.

The Model Schools

Unusual Advantages Offered in These Schools for Young People in the Lower Grades—Sloyd, Cooking, Sewing, Music and Drawing.

No department of Berea College offers greater advantages to its students than does the Model Schools. It is composed of all the grades which lead up to the academy and normal departments. There are classes in all the common school branches, composed of young men and women. By this arrangement the young people who for lack of opportunity are in the lower grades are never classed with the younger students.

Following are some of the advantages which these schools offer: The same buildings, boarding halls, chapel exercises, lectures, concerts, etc., that are enjoyed by students of all other departments; Sloyd (use of tools in wood work) for all boys above third grade; cooking and sewing for the girls; and vocal music and drawing in every school. All the teachers are

all the old students back and to welcome every new one.

Vocational Schools

Industrial Idea a Strong Feature in Berea—Splendid Opportunities to Learn a Trade—Good Wages—Something Better than Insurance awaits those who take these Courses.

The "Industrial" idea is the strongest feature of Berea College. Berea College stands for the education of the heart, the hand, and the mind. Every man and woman should be able and competent to earn with the



PROF. MARSH,
Dean of Vocational Schools.

hands the support of himself and those dependent upon him or her. Whatever other achievements a man may attain to, the mastery of a trade adds a confidence that brings success in other lines. No young man can be a good citizen without having provided himself with the skill necessary to earn a livelihood. Of course a man can be a drone, bossed by everybody, with the privilege of making a bare living. But drones don't count. They are soon thrown out. We need men who can do things. There is an opportunity for every boy and every girl to learn a trade. It is becoming fashionable to learn a trade. But aside from fashion every boy or girl needs a trade for his support.

Berea College offers exceptional opportunities for young men and women with a mind to make something of themselves to get a thorough mastery of some trade, largely of their own choosing. For young men, opportunities are open to learn carpentry, printing, bricklaying, steam engineering, electrical engineering, farming, farm-gardening and forestry. For young women, courses in domestic science, cooking, sewing, and house-keeping are provided.

Berea College does not simply have aims in this work. It does things. The young men who have finished the course in carpentry can build a house or a barn in all its parts without any further help. The bricklayers can lay a wall to the line and finish it. So in the other courses, the students who take them are practical workmen with from two to four years actual work in their lines. They can take their place along with "union" men, and not only hold it, but oversee their fellows. Some of the bricklayers of the classes from Berea College make \$6 a day soon after graduating, and the rest of the students from other trades have continuous employment at the highest wages. Not one of the graduates from the courses offered in the trades by the College is ever involuntarily idle. There is always a place with good pay waiting for them.

In the cooking classes the young women learn to cook common food so that it will be most nourishing. An expert practical cooking teacher gives directions.

(Continued on last page.)

FARMS FOR SALE

BOONE'S GAP, KY. 150 Acres. Good dwelling, store and out-buildings. This is a beautiful place and a bargain at our price, \$1050. Terms, one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser.

GARRARD CO., KY. 60 Acres fine blue grass land, 6 miles from Paint Lick, Ky. Good dwelling and barns. Price, \$50 per acre on easy terms.

PORTER-HOWELL CO.

BEREA,

KENTUCKY



THOS. A. EDWARDS,
Supl. of Model Schools.

experienced and trained for their work. Employment is furnished by the college to all who desire to earn a part of their expenses.

The students form many friendships and are always happy in their associations. Last year seven hundred and twenty were enrolled in the Model Schools, and about one hundred were promoted to higher departments.

The attendance the coming year will be larger than last year. Every day brings letters from our last year's students, saying they expect to be back for the fall term and will bring many new students with them. Superintendent Edwards and his teachers will be delighted to see

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

A. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Six Months60
Three Months35

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The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Five premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List. Liberal terms given to say who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



The army may have to help devise means for a sano artillery drill.

Are there any records that this year's weather has not broken?

Europe might try exporting its surplus rainwater to our middle west.

As a diversion to swatting the fly, keep your stable clean, if you've got one.

Chopping Americans into little bits is still a favorite pastime of the Moros.

Speaking of weights and measures prosecutions, how'd you like to be the leaman?

Swatting the common house fly is now one of our most popular indoor lady sports.

Even though the water is fine, if you can't swim, don't go in beyond your depth.

For the sake of thirsty crops any good citizen should willingly sacrifice his straw hat.

"What's the right word for an aeroplane garage?" asks the Boston Globe. How's planebunk?

What has become of the Chicago joy rider who killed a woman and was afterward captured?

The assistant chef of a lake boat refused to cook fried potatoes and the chef at once mashed him.

The boat rocker and the fellow who stands up in the boat are in evidence again, but have escaped so far.

As if it were not had enough for the earth to fly up and hit aeroplanes, lightning has begun striking them.

What bald-headed man had hoped to live to see a flyless world? Yet that is what the scientists are planning.

Giddy New York regards the idea of closing its lobster palaces at 1 a. m. as very little better than a curfew law.

We wonder how one small cone can hold so many kinds of chemicals, and have room left for a nickel's worth of ice cream.

It costs \$3,000,000 a day to run the national government. What will the government cost when aeroplaning is in fashion?

A Chicago man paid \$300 for "mere bit of a meal." It probably was a steak with one overlying slice of breakfast bacon.

The government is turning out 3,000,000 postal cards a day, due to the summer resort season being in full blast, we presume.

United States certificates of merit to enlisted men are going largely to the cooks and musicians. Has no one a word for a soldier?

Rudyard Kipling urges that airmen wear pneumatic armor for protection in case of accident. That is simpler than covering the earth with feather beds.

Considering the size of the heads of some of the hatpins that the girls are wearing, they certainly do not come under the law forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons.

The word-colner has an essay task. All he needs to do in expressing his views on a public policy is to select the name of a man he dislikes and attach the syllable "ism."

London and New York may soon be connected with telephone communication. Nong of the fictitious of fairy tales can surpass this modern miracle of a chat over the ocean.

The Kaiser has been writing poetry to a party of German maidens who called upon him and took him chocolate. Incidentally, it is to be hoped the chocolate was better than the poetry.

PERCIVAL'S VISIT TO UNCLE SI'S FARM



DEATH LIST GROWS

DEAD IN IDAHO FOREST FIRES NOW PLACED AT OVER TWO HUNDRED.

FINANCIAL LOSS \$20,000,000

Flames Still Rage and Many Missing Not Yet Accounted For—Men From St. Joe County Return With Stories of Horror.

Spokane, Wash.—With 86 employees of the forest service known to be dead and grave fears felt for a number of others who are missing, headquarters of the Coeur d'Alene forest at Wallace, Idaho, is anxiously awaiting news from the relief expedition sent to rescue Ranger Joseph B. Halm and 84 men who have not been heard from since Saturday, when they were on the headwaters of the St. Joe. It is estimated the loss of life in Idaho will number more than two hundred. All estimates of the financial losses

DIE IN GRAND TRUNK WRECK

SIX KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED IN COLLISION.

Second Section of Montreal-Boston Express Telescopes First—Fire Breaks Out and Passengers Are Cremated.

Durand, Mich.—As the result of the rear-end collision between two sections of an east-bound Grand Trunk train two miles east of here, six persons are dead, seven seriously injured and three slightly hurt. No. 14, the Chicago-Montreal train, left Durand at 10:01 o'clock, but was stopped three miles east because of a breakdown on the engine. No. 4 left Durand, also eastbound, at 10:35 and crashed into the rear end of the standing train, splitting the rear sleeper in two and throwing its passengers and bits of wreckage to each side of the right of way. George Wilson, fireman of No. 4, says his train had gathered full headway and was running more than forty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred. He says there was no warning of the presence of No. 14, except one torpedo over which his engine

THE WRECK ON THE GRAND TRUNK

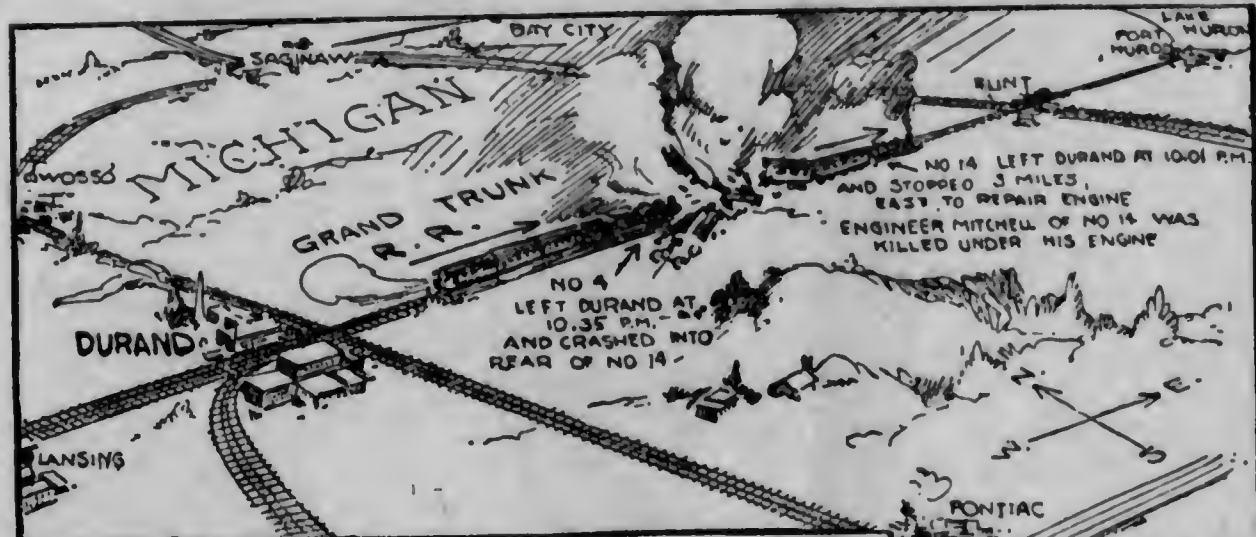


Diagram shows point just east of Durand, Mich., where the trains crashed. Train No. 14, indicated by arrow, stopped at the engine which was repaired. Train No. 4, shown by the long arrow, speeding along in the darkness, crashed into the Pullman car on the rear of No. 14 and plowed under it.

place it at over \$20,000,000, mostly in timber.

Avery, Idaho.—The bodies of 20 forest service men who died fighting the fires near here were recovered Wednesday and brought to this city.

Government agents declare there is little hope for any of the missing.

Four negro soldiers of Company G, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, are among the missing and are believed to have perished.

Two Japanese employed in railroad work, who had been fighting the fires, emerged from the woods. They were severely burned and report that ten of their fellow laborers had fallen before the flames and were dead.

Spokane, Wash.—Rain, turning to snow in the high mountains, Wednesday brought relief to a large part of Idaho, Montana and Washington districts that have been devastated by forest fires. The storm, according to reports from Missoula, has extended over an area of 100 square miles, taking in the Coeur d'Alene district.

It is now officially declared that 54 persons, and no more, have been killed. There is said to be no warrant for the reports of loss of hundreds of lives. All men on the list of government foresters employed in Idaho have reported to the supervisor or are known to be safe.

Girl Drowns in Whirlpool.

Joplin, Mo.—After rescuing her ten-year-old sister and another child from drown, while swimming, Cleora Dion, sixteen years old, was drowned Thursday in Spring river.

Father of James J. Hogan Dead. Torrington, Conn.—John J. Hogan, father of the late James J. Hogan, the famous Yale football player, died at his home here Thursday. He was fifty-nine years old and a native of Ireland.

passed a moment before the collision. Charles Spencer, the engineer of No. 4, is thought to have been fatally injured.

Engineer George Mitchell of the engine pulling No. 14, was under his broken engine making repairs when his train was struck and was fatally hurt. He died on the way to a hospital.

A relief train was made up at Battle Creek and rushed to the scene of the wreck with doctors, nurses and hospital supplies.

PERJURY IN BROWNE CASE?

Special Grand Jury Is Ordered by Judge Brentano—Witness Tells of Orgy.

Chicago.—Judge Theodore Brentano Friday ordered a special grand jury impaneled on August 30 to undertake an investigation into charges of wholesale perjury in the trial of Lee O'Neil Browne, accused of giving a bribe for the election of Senator Lorimer.

There are two matters to be investigated, one of which is wholesale perjury by the defense in the Browne trial, and the other matter, said to be an important one, State's Attorney Wayman will not divulge.

Shoots Two Aboard Train.

Ellis, Kan.—Harry Pugh of Niagara Falls, N. Y., became insane on a Pullman car of a Union Pacific train Friday. He shot the porter, named Young, and a passenger named Temple of Kansas City, Mo. Both victims may die.

Cotton Mills Close; 15,000 Idle. Manchester, N. H.—Fifteen thousand employees of the Amoskeag Cotton Manufacturing company were thrown out of work Friday, when the 17 mills of the plant closed for 15 days.

LIVINGSTONE WINS

PILOT OF NATIONAL CAR LANDS ILLINOIS TROPHY ON ELGIN COURSE.

HEARNE GETS FOX RIVER CUP

Kana County Event Won by Buck—Driver Fritschke, in Cino Machine, Meets With Accident at Dangerous "Cemetery" Turn.

Elgin, Ill.—At the opening of the big national stock chassis automobile speed meet over the Elgin road course Friday Al Livingstone, in a National car; David Buck of Chicago, driving a Marmon car, and E. A. Hearne of Chicago in a Benz car, were winners of the three races. Maintaining for the distance an average speed of 60.6 miles per hour, Livingstone captured first place in the Illinois trophy race. The distance was 24 times around the 8 1/4-mile circuit, or a total of 203.35 miles. His time was 3 hours 21 minutes 5.53 seconds.

W. H. Pearce, in the No. 2 Falcar, was second in this race, his time being 3:31:19.22. J. Dawson, in the Marmon car No. 6, was third. Hearne easily took first honors in the Fox River trophy race, a distance of 135.57 miles, or 16 laps. He won the route in 2:50:40.35, or 53.6 miles an hour. A. W. Miller in a Warren-Detroit, took second honors in this race, in 2:56:11.62. G. Monckmeyer, in a Staver car, was third.

Buck won the Kana county trophy, going the 20 laps, or 169.46 miles, in 3:04:45.79, an average of 55 miles an hour. A. Mosen in a Marmon was second in this race, his time being 3:07:52.65. Louis Heinemann of Chicago, driving Marmon No. 23, was third.

W. Fritschke, driver of the Cino car No. 27 in the Kana county trophy race, had a narrow escape from death when his car broke its wheel and jumped from the road at the dangerous "cemetery" turn.

RAWN NAMED IN I. C. CASE

Harahan's Clerk Links Late President of Monon Road With Car Repairing Farming.

Chicago.—Introduction of the name of Ira G. Rawn, late president of the Monon road, as responsible for car repair farming on the Illinois Cen-

FIVE LOSE LIVES IN WATER

Eight Were Rescued, Three Newsboys Assisting in Saving Five of Them.

Warren, R. I.—Two drowning accidents, in which five persons lost their lives and eight others were rescued, some of them in such a state of exhaustion that they were revived with difficulty, occurred here. Two men, one woman and two children were the victims.

The accidents happened within an hour of each other, and both were marked by thrilling rescues.

The first happened at Kelley's bridge, near the junction of the Warren and Talmers rivers. Five young men, all residents of Warren, were unable to navigate their craft through a narrow draw and were overturned, throwing the men into a whirlpool. One was soon sucked down, but a crew from the United States life saving station saved the others.

An hour later a party of Portuguese picnickers from Fall River were overturned in Mt. Hope bay and four drowned. The party were in a small motor boat, and when it began to rain, the entire party started to climb into a small tender to row ashore. Eight had entered the frail craft when the ninth, a woman, climbed aboard and overturned it, throwing men, women and babies into the water.

Three newsboys, playing baseball nearby, rescued five members of the party.

ENGINEER STICKS TO POST

Lives of Many Sleeping Passengers Were Saved By the Heroic Action of a Railway Employee.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Through the heroism of Engineer Israel Brandt, of Train No. 8, of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, the lives of many sleeping passengers were saved.

Brandt is at the Allegheny General hospital, the upper part of his body parboiled and his leg broken in several places. It is thought he will die.

The train had reached the North-side depot when Brandt, trying to stop his engine, broke a small cap on the left check of the engine, allowing the steam to escape into the cab.

Fireman Thomas Van Arsdale jumped through his window and broke a leg, but the engineer remained at his post until the trouble was adjusted.

Though blinded by the hot steam, the engineer finally succeeded in getting the wild flow of vapor checked. Then he tried to save himself, tumbling from the window to the track below. His left leg was broken in several places and he broke several ribs.

FORMER SENATOR ILL.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Henry G. Davis, formerly United States senator and candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket with Judge Parker, in 1904, is so seriously ill at Elkins that the gravest fears are expressed for his recovery. He is the father-in-law of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, senator from West Virginia.

Mr. Davis fell down a flight of steps at his home several days ago. At the time of the accident it was thought he had only been bruised, but the accident is more serious than at first thought. Mr. Davis, who is in his eighty-seventh year, had been ailing slightly before his mishap.

MAY LYNCH NEGROES.

Montgomery, Ala.—A mob of 300 men left Luverne, Ala., and marched 20 miles to Troy, declaring that it would lynch John Colvin and Cleve Stowe, negroes.

Colvin was discovered in the room of Miss Claire Fonville, daughter of Col. J. C. Fonville, at Luverne. Stowe, it is alleged, was with him. They were sent to Troy to escape vengeance that seemed unavoidable.

Colvin and Stowe were taken from the Troy jail by Sheriff Carroll and sent in an automobile to Montgomery on orders from John D. McNeill, private secretary to the governor.

Huntington, W. Va.—When a mob of 1,500 men, composed mainly of railroad employees from Hinton and Huntington, surrounded the county jail here with the intention of dragging Charles Clyburn and John Wayne, negroes, held for murder, from the jail and lynching them, Sheriff Harshbarger slipped the prisoners out of their cells and carried them away in an automobile. It is said they were lodged in jail at Ashland, Ky., for safe keeping.

Negro Is Shot.

Baltimore, Md.—While protecting his 18-year-old daughter from a midnight assault by a negro, Enoch Canan, of Cecilton, near here, shot and instantly killed Joseph Price, who attempted to force his way into the young woman's room.

Switch Engine Hits Automobile.

Vincennes, Ind.—A B. & O. S. W. switch engine pulling a cut of cars crashed into an automobile, killing Miss Rachel Johnson and fatally injuring Miss Alice Potter. Edgar Nesbit and Miss Josephine Thomas escaped.

Auto Goes Over Embankment.

Pittsburg, Pa.—W. Dowling was instantly killed when his automobile shot over a 60-foot bank at a sharp curve in the road. The car turned over two or three times in its fall, plunging Dowling underneath.

IN THE MASTER'S STEPS

By REV. JOHN H. KERR
Pastor Arlington Presbyterian Church
New York

Text: For even heretics were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps.—Peter II., 21.

When the apostle Paul wrote those words he referred specifically to the example of our Lord under suffering. Furthermore, it is worthy to note that his words were primarily addressed to those who were slaves.

It is not at all my purpose to use only this one side of the Master's example. I want rather to gather together from a wider range than this one text some of the leading characteristics of the example set us by our Lord. His is an ideal character of the ages, and we cannot too often bring before our minds its salient features.

The word "example" here is the translation of a word which is used only in this place in the New Testament. It means a "writing copy," such as might be found in a child's exercise book and designated as an aid in learning how to write correctly. The word "follow" is emphatic and implies close and diligent following. If we catch the full meaning of the text, it is necessary to bear in mind these facts with reference to the two most important words in it.

"In the Master's steps." He has left us an example that we should follow his steps. The Master himself on several occasions cited his own acts as the only ones to be imitated by his followers. Thus he said concerning an act he had just performed: "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you." Or, again: "This is my commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you." So the apostle Paul cites our Lord's example, saying: "Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." And in another place we read: "Let each one of us please his neighbor for that which is good, unto edifying. For Christ also pleased himself." The apostle's aim in life was to reproduce as far as he could the life of his Lord. "For to me to live is Christ."

One of the reasons why "he behaved him in all things to be made like unto his brethren" was that he might show us the possibilities of which our natures are capable. Man needed to see how an ideal person acts. In addition to that which our Redeemer must do to make atonement for our sins, he must also set us an example in his own life, so that we might have a model after which we should attempt to conform our lives.

Of course there were many things about our Lord's life that we could not imitate, but there are other aspects of it which we must imitate. If we are to be able successfully to lay claim to his discipleship, we must walk in the Master's steps.

In obeying the Father's will. The psalmist has said: "Lo, I am come; in the roll of the book it is written of me; I delight to do thy will, O my God." The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews applies those words to Jesus, whilst he himself said: "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me and to accomplish his will." Later in his ministry in the presence of a great multitude, Jesus affirmed: "I am come down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." And in his last prayer with his disciples he said: "I glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do." "Though he was a Son, yet learned his obedience by the things which he suffered."

Obedience is about the first thing the follower of Christ has to learn. Obedience is the Master's test. "Ye are my friends, if ye do the things which I command you." No amount of protestation that we are his followers will take the place of obedience. We should follow in the Master's steps in resisting temptation. Our Lord hath been in all points tempted like we are, yet without sin. Nor were the temptations of our Lord matters of little moment. He "suffered being tempted." The conflict with Satan at the beginning of our Lord's ministry was a tremendous reality. Temptation once came to him in the words of Peter, so that Jesus said to him: "Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art a stumbling block unto me." So again and again our Lord was tempted. It is to be wondered at that he should say so solemnly to his disciples, just as he was about to leave them: "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation." We follow in the Master's steps when we resist temptation. What an encouragement it is to be assured that "the Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation."

In prayer is another way to follow in his steps. Our Lord repeatedly prayed. And this was not merely for its effect on his disciples. The Master prayed because he needed thus to hold communion with the Father. Remember the transfiguration scene on Mount Hermon, when, as he prayed his countenance was changed, and his whole person became radiant with glory. Our Lord said: "Watch and pray." If he needed to pray, much more do we.

If we follow in his steps, we will be regular attendants on divine worship. The record tells us that it was his custom to go to the synagogue on the Sabbath day. That simply means that he was himself an habitual attendant on divine worship.

JOHN BROWN PARK GIVEN TO KANSAS

Address by Theodore Roosevelt
Closes the Ceremonies.

GREAT DAY FOR OSAWATOMIE

Standing Where Battle of Osawatomie
Was Fought, Ex-President Gives
His Ideas of Freedom and
Good Government.

Osawatomie, Kan., Aug. 31.—This was Osawatomie's great day, for which the citizens have been preparing for months—the closing day of the dedication ceremonies at John Brown park. Today the park of 22 acres, on the site of the battle of Osawatomie, fought on Aug. 30, 1856, was formally presented to the state, and the dedicatory oration was delivered by Theodore Roosevelt.

Preliminary exercises were held yesterday, and the program was resumed at 10:30 this morning with a concert by the Thirteenth Regiment band, followed by a drill by troops of the Kansas National guard and the regular army. Meanwhile Col. Roosevelt's train had arrived and all the thousands of people assembled here went to the station to greet him.

After dinner all gathered in the new park, where there was a parade by the soldiery, the Grand Army Woman's Relief corps and civic societies and another band concert. Then, after a vocal solo by Miss Elizabeth Uhl and an invocation, the president of the board of trustees, Cora M. Deputy, formally presented the park to the state on behalf of the Woman's Relief corps of Kansas, which bought the ground. Governor Stubbs responded gracefully for the state, and then the chairman, J. B. Remington, introduced the distinguished orator of the day, former President Roosevelt.

Oration by Colonel Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt stood silent and smiling until the storm of applause had died down, and then spoke as follows:

There have been two great crises in our country's history; first when it was formed, and then again when it was perpetuated. The formative period included not merely the Revolutionary war, but the creation and adoption of the Constitution. Then came sixty years during which we spread across the continent—years of vital growth, but of growth without rather than growth within. Then came the time of stress and strain which culminated in the Civil war, the period of terrible struggle upon the issue of which depended the justification of all that we had done earlier, and which marked the second great period of growth and development within the same of John Brown will be forever associated with this second period of the Nation's history; and Kansas was the theater upon which the first act of the second of our great National life drama was played. It was the result of the struggle in Kansas which determined that our country should be in deed as well as in name devoted to both union and freedom, that the great experiment of democratic government on a National scale should succeed and not fail. It was a heroic struggle; and, as is inevitable with all such struggles, it had also a dark and terrible side. Very many of the men of good, and much also of evil; and, as was inevitable in such a period of revolution, after the same man did both good and evil. For our great good fortune as a Nation, we, the people of the United States as a whole, can now afford to forget the evil, or at least to remember it without bitterness, and to fix our eyes with pride on the good that was accomplished. Even in ordinary times there are very few of us who do not see the problems of life as through a glass, darkly; and when the glass is clouded by the murk of furious popular passion, the vision of the better and the best is dimmed. Looking back we are all of us now able to do justice to the valor and the disinterestedness and the love of the right as to each it was given to see the right, shown both by the men of the north and the men of the south in the contest which was finally decided by the attitude of the west. We can admire the heroic valor, the sincerity, the self-devotion shown alike by the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray; and our sadness that such men should have had to fight one another is tempered by the glad knowledge that ever hereafter their descendants shall be found fighting side by side, struggling in peace as well as in war for the uplift of their common country, all alike resolved to raise to the highest pitch of honor and usefulness the Nation to which they all belong. As for the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, they deserve honor and recognition such as is paid to no other citizens of the Republic; far to them the Republic owes its all, far to them it owes its very existence.

Application of the Lesson.

I do not speak of this struggle of the past merely from the historic standpoint. Our interest is primarily in the application today of the lessons taught by the contest of half a century ago. It is of little use for us to pay lip loyalty to the mighty men of the past unless we sincerely endeavor to apply to the problems of the present precisely the qualities which in other crises enabled the men of that day to meet those crises. It is half melancholy and half amusing to see the way in which well-meaning people gather to do honor to the men who, in company with John Brown, and under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, faced and solved the great problems of the nineteenth century, while at the same time these same good people nervously shrink from or frantically denounce those who are trying to meet the problems of the twentieth in the spirit which was accountable for the successful solution of the problems of Lincoln's time.

Of that generation of men, to whom we owe so much, the man to whom we owe the most is, of course, Lincoln. Part of our debt to him is because he forecast the present struggle and saw the way out. He said:

"I hold that while men exist it is his duty to improve not only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind." And again, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital; capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed but for labor. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. . . . Nor should this

lead to a war upon the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; it is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example showing that his own shall be safe from violence when built." It seems to me that in these words Lincoln told substantially the attitude that we ought to take; he showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimation of capital and labor, of human rights and property rights. Above all, in this speech, as in many others, he taught a lesson in wise kindness and charity, an indispensable lesson to us of today. But this wise kindness and charity never weakened his arm or numbed his heart. We cannot afford weakly to blind ourselves to the actual conflict which faces us today. The issue is joined, and we must fight, or fail.

Equality of Opportunity.

In every wise struggle for human betterment one of the main objects, and often the only object, has been to achieve in larger measure equality of opportunity. In the struggle for this great end, nations rise from barbarism to civilization, and through it progress forward to a new stage of enlightenment to the next. One of the chief factors in progress is the destruction of special privileges. The special privilege of a struggle for healthy liberty has always been and must always be to take from some one man a class of men the right to enjoy power, or wealth, or position, or immunity, which has not been earned by service to his or their fellow men.

At many stages in the advance of humanity this conflict between the men who possess more than they have earned and the men who have earned more than they possess is in the central position of progress. In our day it appears as the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government as against the special interests, who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will. At every stage and under all circumstances the essence of the struggle is to equalize opportunity, to destroy privilege, and give to the life and citizenship of every individual the highest possible value both to himself and to the commonwealth.

Practical equality of opportunity for all citizens, when we achieve it, will have two great results. First, every man will have a fair chance to make of himself all that is in him, to reach the highest point in which his capacities, unassisted by special privilege of his own and unhampered by the special privileges of others, can carry him, and to get for himself and his family substantially what he has earned. Second, equality of opportunity means that the commonwealth will get the best of its citizens, the highest quality of which he is capable. No man who carries the burden of the special privilege of another can give to the commonwealth that service to which it is fairly entitled.

I stand for the square deal. But when I say that I am for the square deal I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the game, but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for more substantial equality of opportunity, and of reward for equally good service.

This means that our governments, National and State, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of special interests. Exactly as the special interests of cotton and slavery threatened our political integrity before the Civil war, so the great special business interests today threaten the integrity of the Nation. To free control and corrupt the men and methods of government for their own profit. We must drive the special interests out of politics. That is one of our tasks today. Every special interest is entitled to justice—full, fair, and complete—but not one is entitled to a vote in congress, a vote on the bench, or to representation in any public office. The Constitution guarantees protection to property, and we must make that promise good. But it does not give the right of suffrage to any corporation.

Property Should Be the Servant.

The true friend of property, the true conservative, is he who insists that property shall be the servant and not the master of the commonwealth; who insists that the creature of man's making shall be the servant and not the master of the men who made it. The cities of the United States must effectively control the commercial forces which they have themselves called into being.

There can be no effective control of corporations while their political activity remains. To put an end to it will be a short but not an easy task, but it can be done. We must have complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs, so that the people may know beyond peradventure the nature of the corporations they own, and whether their management entitles them to the confidence of the public. It is necessary that laws should be passed to prohibit the use of corporate funds for political or indirect political purposes; it is still more necessary that such laws should be thoroughly enforced. Corporate expenditures for political purposes, and especially such expenditures for the service of corporations, have supplanted one of the principal sources of corruption in our political affairs.

It has become entirely clear that we must have government supervision of the railroads, not only of public service corporations, including particularly railroads, but of all corporations doing an interstate business. I do not wish to see the Nation forced into ownership of the railroads if it can possibly be avoided, and the only alternative is thoroughgoing and effective regulation, which shall be based on a full knowledge of all the facts, including a physical valuation of the property. This physical valuation is not needed, or at least is very rarely needed, for fixing rates; but it is needed as the basis of honest capitalization.

We have come to recognize that franchises should never be granted except for a limited time, and never without proper provision for compensation to the public. It is my personal belief that the same kind and degree of control and supervision which should be exercised over public service corporations should be extended also to combinations which control necessities of life, such as meat, oil, coal, or which deal in them on an important scale.

I believe that the officers, and especially the dictators, of corporations, should be held personally responsible when any corporation breaks the law.

Dangling With Combinations.

Combinations in industry are the result of an imperative economic law which cannot be repealed by political legislation. The effort at prohibiting all combination has substantially failed. The way out lies not in attempting to prevent such combinations, but in completely controlling them in the interest of the public welfare. For that purpose the Federal Bureau of Corporations is an agency of the first importance. Its power and therefore its efficiency, as well as that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, should be largely increased. We have a right to expect from the Bureau of Corporations and from the Interstate Commerce Commission a very high grade of public service. We should be as sure of the proper conduct of interstate railroads and the proper management of interstate business as we are now sure of the conduct and management of the National banks, and we should have as effective supervision in one case as in the other. The Hepburn act, and the amendment to that in the shape in which it finally passed at the last session, represent a long step in advance and we must go yet further.

There is a widespread belief among

our people that, under the methods of making tariffs which have hitherto prevailed, special interests are too influential. Probably this is true of both the big interests and the little interests. These methods have put a premium on selfishness, and naturally the selfish big interests have gotten more than the selfish small interests. The duty of congress is to provide a method by which the interest of the whole people shall be all that receives consideration. To this end there must be an expert tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or of improper business influence. Such a commission can find out the real difference between cost of production, which is mainly the difference of labor cost here and abroad. As fast as its recommendations are made, I believe in revising one schedule at a time. A general revision of the tariff almost inevitably leads to log-rolling, and the subordination of the general public interest to local and special interests.

The absence of effective state, and especially National, restraint upon unfair competition, and the consequent existence of a small class of enormously wealthy and economically powerful men, whose chief object is to hold and increase their power. The prime need is to change the conditions which enable these men to accumulate power which it is not for the general welfare that they should hold or exercise. We grudge no man a fortune which represents his own power and sagacity, when exercised with entire regard to the welfare of his fellows. But the fortune must be honestly obtained and well used. It is not even enough that it should have been gained without doing damage to the community. We should permit it to be gained only so long as the gaining represents benefit to the community. This, I know, implies a policy of a far more active governmental interference with social and economic conditions than we have yet had, but I think we have got to face the fact that such an increase in governmental control is now necessary.

Income and Inheritance Taxes.

No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's service rendered to the community. The big fortune, the swollen fortune, by the mere fact of its size, acquires qualities which differentiate it in kind as well as in degree from what is possessed by men of relatively small means. The great fortune is a graduated income tax on big fortunes, and in another tax which is far more easily collected and far more effective—a graduated inheritance tax on big fortunes, properly assessed and collected, even, and increasing rapidly in amount with the size of the estate.

The people of the United States suffer from periodical financial panics to a degree so intensively that they are almost a national calamity which approaches us in financial straits. There is no reason we should suffer what they escape. It is of profound importance that our financial system should be promptly investigated, and that a thoroughly effective revision be made to make it certain that hereafter our currency will no longer fall at critical times to meet our needs.

It is hardly necessary for me to repeat that I believe in an efficient and a navy large enough to secure for us abroad that respect which is the surest guarantee of peace. Justice and fair dealing among nations rest on principles identical with those which govern the individual. Fair dealing among the individuals of which nations are composed; with the vital exception that each nation must do its own part in international police work. National justice and international justice must be founded on respect as well as on liking, on forbearance as well as on trust. In all this it is peculiarly the duty of the United States to set a good example.

Of conservation I shall speak more at length elsewhere. Conservation means development as much as it does protection. I recognize the right and the duty of this generation to develop and use the natural resources of our land, but I do not recognize the right to waste them, or to rob, by wasteful use, the generations that come after us. The natural resources must be used for the benefit of the people, and not monopolized for the benefit of the few. That is one of the fundamental reasons why the special interests must be driven out of politics. Of all the questions which can come before the Nation, should we not have the most scrupulous attention to the preservation of its existence in a great war, there is none which compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better place and training them into a better race to inhabit the land and pass it on. Conservation is a great moral issue, for it involves the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the Nation, and the duty of insuring the health and vitality of our people as at least as well worth conserving as their forests, waters, lands, and minerals, and that in this great work the National government must bear a most important part.

I have spoken elsewhere also of the great task which lies before the farmers of the country to get for themselves and for their wives and children the benefits of better farming, but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm. The burden of this great task will fall, as it should, mainly on the shoulders of the farmers themselves. I am glad it will, for I believe they are well able to handle it. In particular, there are strong reasons why the departments of agriculture, the department of agriculture, and the agricultural colleges and experiment stations should extend their work to cover all phases of life on the farm, instead of limiting themselves to the production of crops.

Human Welfare Comes First.

Nothing is more true than that excess of every kind is followed by reaction; a fact which should be pondered by reformers and reactionaries alike. We are faced to face with new conceptions of the relations of property to human welfare, which are being pushed by the claims of men. The man who wrongly holds that every human right is secondary to his profit must now give way to the advocate of human welfare, who rightly maintains that every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree and public welfare may require it. But I think we may go still further. The right to regulate the use of wealth in the public interest is universally admitted, yet we admit also the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. The fundamental thing to do for every man is to give him the chance to catch a place in the world of good citizens by the conditions of life with which we surround them. We need comprehensive workmen's compensation acts, both state and National laws to regulate child labor and the work of women, and to expect that we need in our common schools not merely education in book-learning but also practical training for daily life and work. We

need to enforce better sanitary conditions for our workers, and to extend the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce both within and between the states. Also, friends, in the interest of the workmen themselves we need to set our faces firm against mob violence just as against corporate greed; all against violence and injustice and lawlessness by wage-workers just as much as against lawless cunning and greed and selfish arrogance of employers.

National efficiency has many factors. It is a necessary result of the principle of conservation widely applied. In the end it will determine our failure or success as a Nation. National efficiency has to do not only with natural resources and with men. It is equally concerned with institutions. The state must be made efficient for the work which concerns only the people of the state; and the Nation for that which concerns all the people. There must remain no neutral ground to serve as a refuge for lawbreakers, and especially for lawbreakers of great wealth, who can hire the rapine legal system to shield them from the law, and avoid both jurisdictions. It is a misfortune when the National legislature fails to do its duty in providing a National remedy, so that the only National activity is a purely negative activity of the judiciary in forbidding the state to exercise power in the premises.

Calls for Broad Nationalism.

I do not ask for over-centralization, but I do ask that we work in a spirit of broad and far-reaching Nationalism when we work for what concerns our people as a whole. We should make it a rule that common interests are as broad as the continent. I speak to you here in Kansas exactly as I would speak in New York or Georgia, for the most vital problems of the Nation are common to all. The National government belongs to the whole American people, and where the whole American people are interested, that interest can be guarded effectively by a properly constituted government. The betterment which we seek must be accomplished, I believe, mainly through the National government.

The American people are right in demanding that the National government, which we cannot hope to deal with new problems. The new Nationalism puts the National need before sectional or personal advantage. It is impatient of the selfishness which looks to local legislation attempting to treat National issues as local issues. It is still more impatient of the impotence which springs from the over-division of government powers, the impossibility of doing anything possible for local selfishness or for legal cunning, hired by wealthy special interests, to bring National activities to a deadlock. This new Nationalism regards the power of the National government as a public welfare, it demands of the judiciary that it shall be interested primarily in human welfare rather than in property. Just as it demands that the representative body shall represent all the people, rather than any one class or section of the people.

I believe in shaping the ends of government to protect property as well as human welfare. Normally, and in the long run, the ends are the same, but whenever the alternative must be faced I am for men and not for property. I am far from underestimating the importance of evidence, but I rank evidence below human character. I know well that the reformers must not bring upon the people economic ruin, or the reforms themselves will go down in the ruin; but we must be ready to make temporary sacrifices, whether or not brought on by those who will war against us to the knife. Those who oppose all reform will do well to remember that ruin in its worst form is inevitable. Our National life brings us nothing better than swollen fortunes for the few and the triumph in both politics and business of a sordid and selfish materialism.

Honesty in Public Servants.

If our political institutions were perfect, they would absolutely prevent the political domination of money in any part of our affairs. We need to make our political representatives more quickly and sensitively responsive to the people whose servants they are. More direct action by the people in their own affairs under proper safeguards is vitally necessary. The direct primary is a step in this direction if it is associated with a corrupt practice act effective to prevent the advantage of the man willing recklessly and sacrificially to spend money over his more honest competitor. It is particularly important that all money received or expended for campaign purposes should be publicly accounted for not only after the election but before election as well. Political action must be made simpler, easier, and freer from confusion for every citizen. I believe that the prompt removal of unfaithful or incompetent public servants should be made easy and sure in whatever way experience shall show to be most expedient in any given case of cases.

One of the fundamental necessities in a representative government such as ours is to make certain that the men to whom the people delegate their power shall serve the people by whom they are elected, and not the special interests. I believe that every National officer, elected or appointed, should be forbidden to perform any service or receive any compensation directly or indirectly from interstate corporations; and a similar provision could not fail to be useful within the states.

The object of government is the welfare of the people. The material progress and prosperity of a nation are desirable chiefly for as they lead to the moral and material welfare of all good citizens. Just in proportion as the average man and woman are honest, capable of sound judgment and high ideals, active in public affairs, but not of all souls in their home life, and the father and mother of healthy children—just so far and no farther we may count our civilization a success. We must have—I believe we have already—genuine and permanent moral awakening, without which no wisdom of legislation or administration really means anything; and, on the other hand, we must try to secure the social and economic legislation without which any improvement due to purely moral agitation is necessarily evanescent. What we need is good citizenship. Good citizenship means progress; and therefore all good citizens should stand for progress, and must be progressive.

Gave Them Due Notice.

While a trial was in progress before Justice John J. Brady in his branch of the New York Supreme court the other day he was astonished the lawyers and court attendants by reaching under the voluminous folds of his black gown and drawing forth a big red apple from one pocket and a knife from the other. As the lawyers went on with their arguments he leisurely pared the apple and ate it.

The incident struck the reporters covering the trial as unusual, so they wrote something about it, which appeared in the newspapers the next day. When the same trial was in progress the following day Justice Brady interrupted the proceedings and said, with a twinkle in his eye:

"If any of the gentlemen of the press desire to retire, they may do so. I am about to eat another apple." And he did.

ROUND ABOUT — THE STATE —

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF KENTUCKY

DELEGATES NAMED

By the Acting Governor of Kentucky
—Frankfort Notes.

Frankfort.—Acting Gov. Cox appointed Mott Ayres, employment agent for the prison commission, a delegate to the National Prison Congress. He also appointed C. E. Scott, police judge of Vine Grove, Hardin county, and C. C. Grassham, of Paducah, delegates to the National Conservation Congress at St. Paul September 5.

Gov. Wilson goes to Chattanooga September 1 and 2 to attend the meeting of the American Bar association. This will conclude his vacation, and he will return to Frankfort to take up his executive duties.

Secretary of State Ben L. Bruner appointed Lon Rogers, of Lexington, and J. Allen Frayser, of Owensboro, as bank examiners for the state banks in Kentucky, and they will go to work September 1.

A feature of the state bank examination leaked out that showed that the secretary of state was in a sense compelled to have the state banks examined. He has on record in his office a number of letters in which state banks assert that unless some form of examination of the banks was adopted the banks would have to nationalize. Mr. Bruner said that the national banks pay the examiners for the examination, and that the state banks will be merely following the lead of the national banks.

In an effort to secure the arrest of the unknown persons who beat J. T. Farley nearly to death in Harlan, Acting Gov. Cox offered a reward of \$100. The county judge also offered a reward of \$50 and it is represented that the men can be caught with the aid of money.

Farley, an elderly man, lives in Louisville, and had gone to Harlan to work for a railroad. He was suspected of being a detective, and one night was beaten by a gang of men until he was all but dead.

The governor also offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of Brack Johnson, wanted in Mason county on a charge of murder.

DIES FROM INJURIES.

George Reynolds, Lincoln County Farmer, Passes Away.

Stanford.—George Reynolds, aged 41 years, one of the best-known farmers in the western end of this county, died as the result of injuries sustained when a traction engine he was driving crashed through a wooden bridge over a small creek between Turnersville and McKinney. He had been threshing wheat all day. Two negroes who were with him escaped injury by falling into the creek, but Reynolds was pinned at his hips by the engine against the stone abutment of the bridge, and it required three hours to extricate him from the torturing position. He leaves a wife and several children.

LIVE STOCK BOARD MEETS.

Will Arrange to Stamp Out Glanders in Western Part of State.

Louisville.—The state live stock sanitary board met in Louisville this week to consider the glanders situation and discuss the power of the board.

The question of how to stamp out scabbies in sheep was also taken up at the meeting. Dr. A. T. McCormack, of the state board of health, was present and advised with the board about glanders, which is said to be communicable to humans.

Glanders has appeared in Western Kentucky, and it is thought that the disease will be stamped out so promptly that it will not spread even in the county where it first appeared.

MAY TAKE CHARGE.

Maj. Collier Is Commissioned as Kentucky Revenue Agent.

Louisville.—Maj. W. H. Collier has received his commission from Washington, making him revenue agent. This is what is known as the secret service branch of the department, and has a salary of \$3,600 attached. It is expected that he will take charge of the revenue agency at Cincinnati this week. He was formerly a deputy in the internal revenue department.

Henderson.—Announcement was made here by President J. Henry Lyne, of the Henderson Traction Co., that the holdings and property of that company had passed into the hands of the Trench Construction Co. The consideration in the deal was not made public.

Russellville.—When plowing on his father's farm, near Spa, 12 miles from here, Dave Coursey dug up a box containing \$500 in gold and notes, which was buried at the time of the civil war. The gold was in good condition and the notes looked like new.

ELECTED MEMBER OF FACULTY.

Judge Lyman Chalkley Chosen By Executive Board of Kentucky University.

Lexington.—At the meeting of the executive committee of Kentucky State university here Judge Lyman Chalkley was elected a member of the faculty of the law college of the university for one year. He will move his family to this city from Sewanee university, Tennessee, where he has been the dean of the law department for about three years.

Judge Chalkley is a Virginian by birth, and his wife was Miss Ella Breckinridge, daughter of the late Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of this city.

From 1905 to 1907 he was dean of the law college at Transylvania university, leaving here to take the position at Sewanee.

Judge Chalkley stands very high as a professor of law, and both he and his wife have many friends in Kentucky.

NEW LAW EFFECTIVE.

Princeton Man Draws Fine On Charge of Drinking On Train.

Mayfield.—The first person arrested and fined for taking a drink of intoxicants on a passenger train since the new law went into effect several weeks ago was Herbert Williams, of Princeton. He was en route on the passenger train from Paducah to Cairo. Becoming "thirsty" he pulled out a bottle from his pocket and took a "jerk" at it. No sooner was it done than he was arrested by the conductor and turned over to Mayfield policemen when the train reached here. He pleaded guilty before County Judge Monroe and fined \$10 and costs.

The Commonwealth

Paris.—A fire resulting from a defective flue destroyed the annex of the Hotel Windsor, entailing a loss of \$6,000. The kitchen and dining-room were flooded with water. Several guests lost their baggage and personal effects.

Henderson.—Ed Stone, a negro farmhand, shot and wounded Dr. J. U. Ridley, a young physician, at Roberts, this county, who was called to dress the wound of a fellow laborer who had been shot by Stone earlier in the evening.

Owingsville.—Miss Margeeta Wallace, of Texas, who had been visiting her aunt, Mrs. George W. McCormick, near Crooks, Bath county, for several months, was burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline flat iron, at the home of her aunt.

Maysville.—Mrs. Jeff Hazelrigg was burned to death near this city, and her house and contents destroyed by fire.

She was getting ready to prepare supper and in some manner the gasoline stove exploded, the fiery fluid enveloping her.

Before help arrived the house was in flames and the woman burned so badly that she died in a few minutes.

Glasgow.—Fire at Filippi, Monroe county, destroyed the entire business part of the village. The losses are as follows:

Jordan & Hinkley's general merchandise store, \$6,500, with \$4,500 insurance; George F. King, general merchandise, loss \$7,000, partially insured; F. M. Buton, general merchandise, loss \$8,000, with \$4,000 insurance.

Louisville.—Jack, a brindle bull, belonging to Michael Wirth, a farmer near here, proved a real hero when he was burned to death before his owner's eyes.

Wirth's barn caught fire when the men were at work in the field, and the dog, tied in the barn, attracted attention to the blaze by his loud barking.

Horses and cattle were driven from the structure before it was burned to the ground. Jack, however, was forgotten until it was too late to save him.

Erlanger.—There was a large attendance at the fair meeting here, the grand stand being overtaxed. The weather was ideal, and the roads free from dust. There were scores of vehicles and automobiles. The concessions did a fine business and no one had a complaint to register.

J. K. Gilchrist, of Cincinnati, gave an exhibition of automobile speeding, making four miles in a little over four minutes.

Shelbyville.—An automobile belonging to J. Lowry Bullock, a lumberman of Louisville, and containing, besides himself, Mr. Scholl, a lawyer, and Mr. Smith, a lumberman, and his little son, was wrecked about five miles west of this city.

In attempting to pass another vehicle, control of the machine was lost and the car bolted into the fence, turning turtle and throwing the occupants into a field. The machine is a complete wreck.

The injured were brought to Shelbyville, where they received medical attention.

Columbia.—About 2,000 persons attended the Columbia fair. The horse show was very exciting. The \$100 saddle stake for best stallion, mare or gelding was won by Coffey Bros., Columbia, with Wilson Bros., Cave City, second and third.

Lexington.—Representatives of railroads that are to handle the transportation of the three regiments of Kentucky militia, going to Ft. Benjamin Harrison for encampment early this month, decided that troops will mobilize in Louisville on a date to be designated by the adjutant general.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

KERRY KNOB

Kerry Knob, Aug. 29.—The recent rains have been a great help to crops. —Mrs. Murphy, of Big Mill, died Friday night and was brought here for burial Sunday. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family. —Marion Sparks, who has been in Illinois for some time, returned home last week. —Hiram Williams and family are planning to go to Illinois again in Oct. —Frank Hatfield is still improving. —Myrtle Click visited relatives at McKee last week and attended the Institute. —Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Powell visited at Aaron Powell's Sunday. —James Baker and family of Hugh visited relatives Sunday. —J. A. Lane visited at James Click's Friday and Saturday night. He was on his way home after a two weeks visit with his daughter, Mrs. Engle, at McKee.

ANNVILLE

Annaville, Aug. 22.—Corn crops in this vicinity are looking fine, and if the rain continues there will be better crops than there have been for years. —This is the week of the Jackson County Teachers' Institute. Those who are attending from here are Pearl Medlock, Lizzie Ingram, Leonard Medlock and R. H. Johnston. —Born to Mrs. Robert H. Johnston, Saturday, Aug. 13, a 9 pound baby. They named him Clyde. Mother and baby are doing nicely. —J. H. Short, a traveling salesman accompanied by his son, Forest, was here last Monday. —Mr. DeHolland from New York state is visiting W. A. Worthington this week. —Dr. King's family are visiting relatives in Laurel County this week. —A negro was found dead about two miles northwest of here Sunday afternoon. He was found lying on the ground with his coat under his head, his hat, shoes and pipe lying beside him, and a small testament and 17 cents in money in his pocket. He had eaten dinner within a half mile of where he was found. An inquest was held, and he was buried this morning. —Mrs. O. M. Rader has been visiting her father, Robert Johnson, at Berea for a few days. —The Irvine Baptist association will be held at Oak Grove church next Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Quite a number from here will attend. —Walter Medlock has gone away on a traveling trip thru Jackson County. —Mattie Medlock and Mrs. Jessie King are going to the big Laurel county Fair for two days.

MILFORD

Milford, Aug. 29.—The association at Oak Grove was well attended and all went off quietly with but little drinking. —Kit York of Rockcastle Co. is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Scott Evans. —W. M. Baker, the team man, has been braiding ties for W. K. Jones this week. —Moore and Vaughn Lumber Co. will soon move their mill to Annville, where they will saw cross ties. —A dead negro was found near Welchburg last week. The cause of his death is not known. —W. F. Jones was visiting home folks and attending the association Saturday and Sunday. —Sheriff L. C. Little was here Saturday summoning jurors for Circuit Court. —James H. Moore attended the London Fair Friday. —Mrs. M. C. Jones' hand is well niter suffering considerably from a nail which had been stuck in it. —The congressional race is growing warmer, and Powers seems to be gaining in popularity every day.

HURLEY

Hurley, Aug. 23.—Quite a number attended the association at Oak Grove Saturday. —Polite McCollum visited friends here a few days last week. —Lula Gabbard, who has not been well for some time, is better. —Married Aug. 24th, Riley Gabbard of this

place to Martha Howard, of Laurel Creek, Clay County. —There will be a box supper at our church on Friday night, Sept. 9th. Everybody invited. —A short series of meetings will begin the Wednesday before the second Saturday in September.

SAND GAP

Sand Gap, Aug. 29.—The recent rains are bringing crops out nicely. —The making and well drilling are about the chief occupations now. —Every citizen within the city limits of Sand Gap has or is having a well drilled. —Mrs. J. W. Williams, and daughter, Mollie, visited relatives in Madison County last week. —Mrs. Sarah Durham, who has been ill for some time, is somewhat improved. —Mrs. Sherman Durham and Florence Durham are sick. —The remains of Mrs. Rebecca Murphy, of Berea, were brought to Kerry Knob, yesterday, for interment in the church cemetery. —Mrs. Murphy was the wife of Jesse Murphy, formerly of this place. The bereaved family have our sympathy. —C. S. Durham went to Berea Saturday on business. —The Congressional race between Edwards and Powers is balanced up pretty well here, and is not such a one-sided affair as some thought it would be at first. It is a known fact that Edwards is rapidly gaining, while Powers is only holding his own, if he is doing that. Judge R. C. Tartar of Pulaski County is speaking thru this county in behalf of Edwards this week and it is reported that former Judge H. C. Faulkner will stump this county in his behalf next week. —Maggie Durham, after visiting home folks and attending the Teachers' Institute at McKee last week, has returned to her school at Foxtown. —The Teachers' Institute at McKee was conducted by Prof. C. D. Lewis of Berea College, and is reported as being one of the best held for many years. —The sad news has just been received that, while out working in the woods, Saturday, the Rev. Allen Lunsford took suddenly ill, and died within twenty-four hours. The two doctors that were quickly summoned, tho they did all they could do, could not relieve or save him. The bereaved family have our deepest sympathy.

CLAY COUNTY

HOOVER

Hoover, Aug. 25.—Frances Mundy has been away for some time, but returned home Wednesday. —School is progressing nicely with sixty in attendance. —Cleo Hayea and Walter Sizemore were married Sunday, Aug. 21, the Rev. Dan Philpott officiating. —Fruit is very scarce in this section of the county.

DORY

Dory, Aug. 21.—Mr. Archer and Marion Singleton are attending the fair at London. —Leonard Edwards, of Taft, visited friends Saturday night. —Mrs. Maggie Ray returned home after visiting her uncle. —Jessie Sparks and H. C. Hall left for Harlan County to buy cattle. —Delora Banks who has been ill is better. —It is reported that Mrs. Callie Sparks has fever. —H. B. Singleton has joined the army. —Sophie Singleton is visiting her sister this week. —D. M. Allen is getting along very well with his school. All seem to like him. —Several attended association at the Narrows Saturday, and all report a good time.

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Aug. 23.—Hiram McCreary and wife of Barbourville are visiting their son, George, who is still improving from his serious injury of last winter. Their uncle of High Knob also visited there on Sunday. —Hiram McCreary, of Corbin, has accepted a telegraph position in Harlan, where the new railroad is

being built. —Mrs. Jack Rawlings is very ill with typhoid fever. —Mrs. Levi Collins, of Sachry, died a few days ago, leaving a family of three grown daughters. —There was a large attendance at the Odd Fellow's picnic today on Laurel Fork. —Mrs. White and son, Taylor, visited the former's mother on Horse Creek last week. —Mrs. Robinsou, of Berea, who has been visiting here for some time, has returned home. —Dr. Webb is having an addition and porches added to his home. —Fayette Rawlings entertained his son-in-law Caleb Powers, last week. —The primary school closed its first month with an average of 59 in attendance.

VINE

Vine, Aug. 27.—James Williams made a trip to Manchester, Wednesday on business. —W. T. Browning is very ill. —Nelson and Lisha Kelley, and Levi Pennington attended the London fair this week. —Hiram Cornett made a business trip to London last week. —Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kelley are all smiles over the arrival of a baby recently. —Mr. and Mrs. May Ponder visited their daughter, Mrs. Kizzie Pennington, a part of this week. —The little son of Jas. Williams is very ill with something like phthisis. —Several attended the Odd Fellow's march at Brown Mission today. —Judge Lewis of Manchester will speak at the church house, next Saturday. Everybody invited. —C. C. Clark made a business trip to Richmond this week.

ONEIDA

Oneida, Aug. 28.—Everybody is just returning from the London fair today. —Maggie Coldiroa has typhoid fever. —Squire Reid was in London Thursday, buying mules. —M. C. Eversole made a speech here yesterday in favor of D. C. Edwards. Most everybody seems to be for Powers. —There will be a teachers' association held here the first Saturday in September. Everybody invited. —Berry Clark is visiting Oneida this week. —Crops are looking fine, especially corn. —Dillian Cobb has just returned from Niagara Falls. —Lloyd DeZarn left last week to enlist in the army. —School is progressing well. More are attending this year than ever before.

dying out after a siege of seven weeks. —There is much road work being done around here. —Sunday school at Scaffold Cane is increasing again after having run down somewhat on account of measles. —J. A. Bowman was at Rockford one day last week. —Lee Wren was in Rockford last week looking after a sorghum mill. —W. C. Viars and J. W. McCollum are preparing to go to Tates Creek association this week. —Quite a crowd was at Daddie Todd's Sunday, the 28th, this being his 75th birthday. —Berta E. Todd, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Mae Hullen, has returned home. —Mrs. Bessie Bullen, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving. —Mrs. Nora and Mae Bullen visited Mrs. J. W. Todd Sunday.

WILDE

Wildie, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Mary E. Coffey and Mrs. James Aldrich are visiting Mrs. A. E. Reynolds at Livingston. —Mrs. Edward Graves of Paris is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones. —Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Crawford, of Broadhead, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Brannaman, Saturday and Sunday. —Stella Adams, of Disputanta, visited Mrs. H. H. Wood, Sunday. —Mrs. Anna Richardson, of Madison County, is visiting her uncle, L. T. Stewart, of this place. —Wiley Hayes, and little grandson, Oscar, of Corbin, visited friends last week. —Mrs. W. H. Brannaman who has been sick for some time is improving.

HARLAN COUNTY

INCLINE

Incline, Aug. 26.—It is said that Lloyd Hensley's wife is very ill with fever. —Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Boggs, and three of Mrs. Boggs' sisters were guests of Abner Lewis last week. —Crops are progressing nicely. —The railroad will soon be completed up Fear Fork and will be of great help to the citizens of Harlan and Leslie Counties.

LESLIE COUNTY

HELTON

Heltou, Aug. 27.—Jim North, aged 75 years, died Thursday. He leaves a wife and children and many friends to mourn his loss. —Ellen and Victoria

"The only kind of politics I care for is the kind of politics in which decency is combined with efficiency. I hold that the only way in which a politician can really serve his party is by helping that party efficiently to serve the people."

—Col. Roosevelt at Utica.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Susie for Frankfort, to visit Mrs. Stowe's Stowe and children left last Monday parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rogers. —Mrs. Lucy Abrams of Clover Bottom was the guest of Sam Eden, Sr. and family last week. —Jeff Davis and S. W. Wylie were in Lancaster last Monday on business. —Lucy Cade and Annie Wallace were guests of Mr. Owen and family last Tuesday at Berea. —Mrs. A. J. Kidd was in the mountains visiting relatives last week. —Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pigg are the proud parents of a big boy, born Aug. 19. —Grandma Stowe, about 80 years old, died at the home of Arthur Stowe, Aug. 19. Her remains were laid to rest in the Old Paint Lick cemetery. —Mrs. Fannie Brockman was the guest of R. H. Soper and family last Saturday night. —The Rev. Tussey will begin a series of meetings at High Point school house the first Sunday in Sept. Everybody invited. —Emery Gaffney, of Villa Grove, Ill., is visiting friends and relatives at Paint Lick. —Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gabbard were the guests of D. J. Gabbard last Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

JOHNETTA

Johnetta, August 29.—Hiram, Aster and Ross Ash have gone to Hamilton, Ohio. —Edgar Mullins, the drummer, was thru here Wednesday. —Lawrence Hampton has been very sick with typhoid, but is improving. —Jas. Drew was called to Blanche last week to see his little granddaughter who was low with pneumonia. —T. J. Lake of Evergreen visited relatives Friday. —Etta Abney gave the young folks a candy party Saturday night. —Elijah Sexton has gone to Straight Creek after his household furniture. He was accompanied by his mother. —Thena Abney is visiting her aunt at Mt. Vernon. —Willie Forsythe is having a new house built. —A protracted meeting began at Hummel Sunday. —Mort Clark had his leg broken by a wagon running over it. —Mrs. Ella Young, of Blanch, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Gadd.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Aug. 29.—Measles are

fever. —Dr. R. L. Collins was called to Clay County last week to see Dave Bowling who was shot in a drunken row. —The Kentucky Coal & Land Co. has brought suit to stop parties owning timber on their land from cutting same. The citizens bought the timber of their agent, Mr. King Cook, some eight or ten years ago. Now the Company claims Cook had no authority to sell their timber. The case will be tried in the Federal Court at Maysville. —W. B. Muncy was in Hyden last week on business. —Born to the wife of W. B. Roberts, a fine boy, last Friday. —Taylor Muncy was in town Tuesday representing The Citizen.

CAUSEY

Causey, Aug. 23.—J. C. Jones, of Pineville, passed thru last week on business. —R. M. Wilson and Co. are now running their saw mill at White Oak. —J. B. Minlan, of Hyden, passed thru on his way to Grassy Fork to visit relatives. —Pete Wilson has gone to Pineville this week. —G. M. Cook passed thru on his way to Grassy Fork on business. —A new post office has been established at White Oak. H. L. Hensley is postmaster.

LAUREL COUNTY

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Aug. 24.—Most everybody is attending the Fair at London this week. —There have been several cases of scarlet fever around Pittsburg, but none have been very serious. —The Holiness People are holding a meeting at the Methodist church and getting some followers. —The Rev. John Reams preached at the East Pittsburg church on Wednesday night. —Our school is progressing nicely. —The singing class expects to meet the Hawk Creek class at Liberty church next Sunday and have a singing. —Win. Mullins will lead. —Born to Mrs. Milford Johnson, a girl. —Born to Mrs. Eliza Evans, a girl. —Z. H. Hensel visited relatives at Pine Hill last Saturday night, and was in the week between Hazel Patch and East Bernstadt Sunday, but fortunately was not hurt. —John Lear passed thru recently on a drumming trip. —Leo Hibbard, who has been low with typhoid, is improving. —Clarissa Sanders of Mt. Vernon is staying with her aunt, Mrs. Lula Clontz. —John Blair has moved to Welchtown. He expects to take the job of Stable boss for the Pittsburg Coal Co. in a short time. —John Houghton, Jr. and Little Hansel were quietly married at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Steve Adams, Saturday night. H. H. Cois officiated. —The colored people had a picnic for the benefit of their Sunday school last Saturday, near the East Pittsburg church house. —Crops are looking well. —Mrs. Betty Hutchinson, who has been sick at her mother's, is well enough now to return home.

PERRY COUNTY

HAZARD

Hazard, Aug. 27.—Trouble between Dr. Ceel Young and Sheriff Frank Horn was narrowly averted yesterday evening. The men were on the street discussing the Powers-Edwards race when the lie was passed. Both men reached for their guns, but friends seized them and the trouble is over for the present. —Uncle Elijah Cornett ninety years old, recently sold his farm and says he is going west to grow up with the country. —Uncle Isaac Baker, 100 years old, goes regularly to see his best girl. These two seem to have their youth renewed like the eagle. —The store of I. J. Duff & Co. at Boat, Ky., was burned Tuesday night, causing about \$5,000 loss. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin. —Caleb Powers spoke here Monday to a courthouse full of people. —H. Yates of Louisa was in town today looking after some real estate deals. —T. E. Moore, representing Ford Lumber and Manufacturing Co., is in this county buying timber for the Co. —A ball game was played today between the Hindman and Hazard teams and resulted in a victory for Hindman, score 12 to 9. —J. G. Begley spoke today in favor of Mr. Edwards. —H. C. Eversole did the same Wednesday. —Much building is being done in our hustling little town.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Aug. 29.—Turner Richardson and wife, of Hamilton, O., are visiting friends and relatives for a few days. —A. J. Richardson and wife have just returned from a two weeks' visit to Hamilton, Ohio. —Our protracted meeting begins Saturday, Sept. 10. —Alice Revis, who has been away for some time, is at home again with her parents and relatives. —There have been several cases of typhoid fever, but all are

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address H. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for use throughout the season. They break up Colds, Cure Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Disorders, Headache and Stomach Troubles. THESE POWDERS NEVER FAIL. Sold by all Drug Stores, etc. Don't accept any substitute. A trial package will be sent FREE to any mother who will address Allen S. Oimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

reported better. —Mrs. Mollie Bicknell and Bessie Bicknell were in Richmond last Thursday on business. —Our school has dismissed one week for institute. —Mrs. Clark Johnson and Nannie French, of Harns River, were visiting in our town last week.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City, Aug. 26.—Hurst and Anderson are progressing nicely with their saw and grist mill. —Mr. Short, our traveling salesman, passed thru today. —A large number attended the London Fair, Monday. —The barn of Wm. Bowman, of near Index, Ky., was burned to the ground last Tuesday. A large quantity of hay and oats, a pair of mules, harness, saddles and all kinds of farming implements were destroyed with it. —The association at Walnut Grove begins Sept. 9th. —Golden, the little infant of Wm. Mays, is sick. —W. T. Bowman, of Kelleyville, is visiting friends.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR COMING YEAR.

(Continued from fifth page)

The instruction in all these trades except bricklaying is without cost, to the boy or girl. Only a small fee is charged for use of tools and materials used. The cost is given in another column of this paper. No parent with a boy or girl growing up can afford to have him or her miss the opportunity of learning a trade. Send that boy to school. It is a better investment than life insurance and a surer protection against a rainy day than a bank account. Berea College will do the rest. Send the boy or girl to school this fall.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

who thinks Mr. Roosevelt doesn't understand the Socialists.

TAFT AND THE TARIFF.—President Taft has sent a letter to Congressmen McKinley for the Campaign Text Book which has sounded the keynote of the Fall Campaign. He admits that there are some of the Tariff Schedules that are bad and advocates their revision. He cites the much good legislation enacted by the last session of Congress and pleads for harmony to continue the good work. He shows how much better it will be to endeavor to solve the problems that confront the Administration with a Republican majority, tolerating honest differences of opinion, than to turn the whole matter over to the Democrats, as some men are inclined to do if they can't have their way. The President is showing himself worthy the trust imposed upon him.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

The Tates Creek Baptist Association met at Newby, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Berea was represented in the Association by Rev. W. P. Wilks, W. H. Porter, W. A. Todd, Rev. P. N. Taylor and Mr. James.

The Berea Baptist church presented the following report to the association:

	1908-9	1909-10
219	Membership	258
\$101.00	Missions	\$262.50
\$900.00	Church Expenses	\$3,552.50
156 S. S. A.	Attendance	172.1
\$113.35	Contributions	\$116.76

The Young Doctor.

How he longed to have some whiskers as he hung his shingle out. But the hair upon his forehead it was neither dark nor stout. Zounds, he waited long for patients, but no business came his way. Then at last he said "I'll get 'em if I shave four times a day!"

So he set about the shaving with a razor and a strip. Teeming fuss and nap and whiskers into quite a growing crop.

As the shavings spread in texture as his business grew apace And the populace applauded as maturer grew his face!

But his wasn't much to brag of and one day the mayor said: "Don't you think 'twould be some better if you'd find a wife and wed?"

So he lusted in the parlors and at last he found a wife. Who was first the one he wanted, and he wedded it with a kiss!

Now the business grew instant and he almost made it go. Yet, he had to half admit it that his practice still was slow.

Then a quiet hunch possessed him and he bought an auto, too— Now this fussy doctor fellow he has more than he can do! —Byron Williams.

TRADE MORAL.—Advertising prominence in this paper is to you, Mr. Home Merchant, what steam is to an engine.

WE BUY WOOL HIDES AND FURS

Being Dealers, we can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference: any bank in Louisville. We furnish Wool Bays Free to our shippers. Write for price list.

M. SABEL & SONS Established 1860. Louisville, Ky.

A. B. Eversole, Pres.

T. G. Lewis, Vice Pres.

Hyden Citizens Bank

Hyden, Kentucky

Leslie County's abundance of COAL and TIMBER and the close relation that exists between the owners and this bank naturally places our business on a basis unsurpassed for strength and safety. While our vast amount of wealth is now lying dormant we have every reason to believe that in the near future our county will be the center of development and prosperity. Money will not only be plentiful, but our citizens will know how to take care of their wealth. As a bank for the benefit of the people, we are using every effort to teach our customers the real value of money and the safest way to use it.

Begin business with us now and help to make a bigger and better LESLIE COUNTY. We are always glad to serve you.

W. S. versole, Cashier.

C. W. Hoskins, Asst. Cashier.